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To See What I Shall Become

Factbook On
Missouri's
Children
And Youth

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To See What I Shall Become

The Governor's
Conference on
Children and Youth

Jefferson City, Missouri

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Cindy Indermuehle, Designer

December 1981

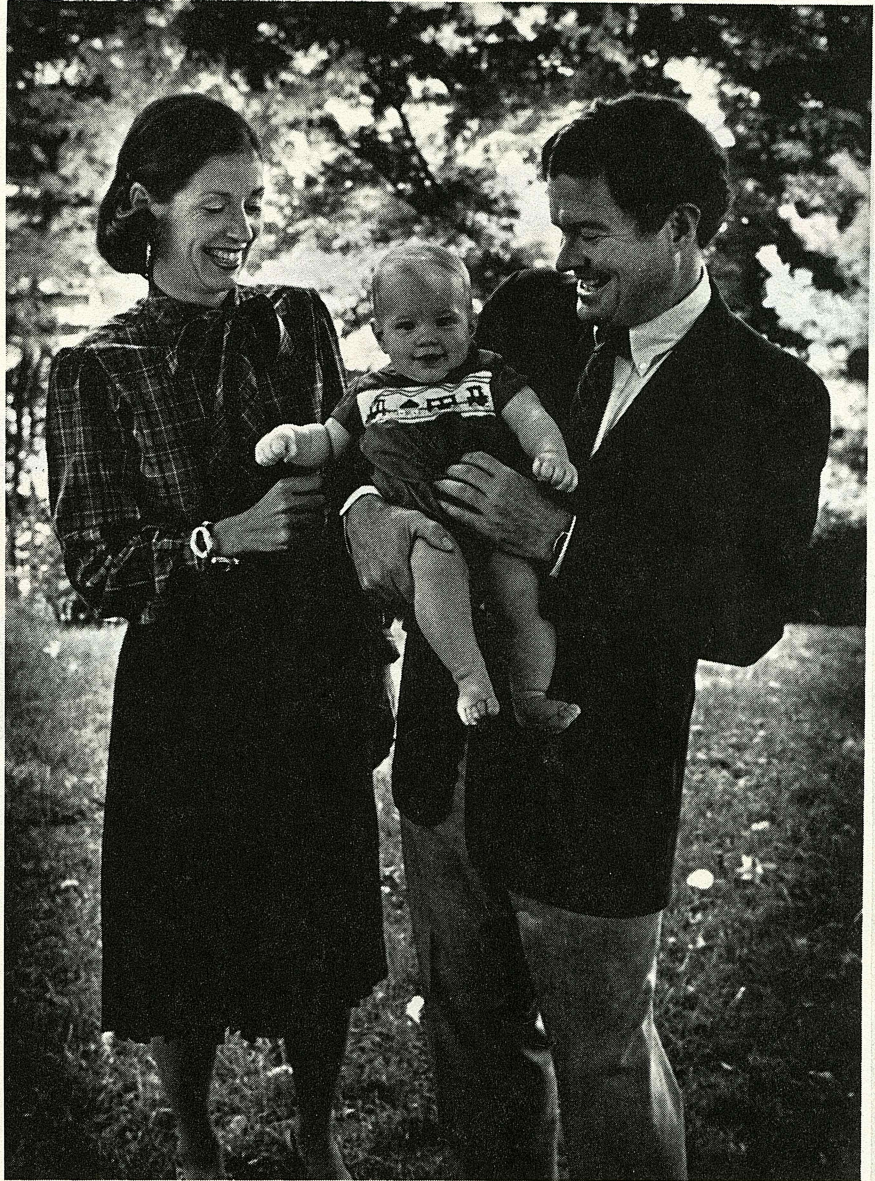
Reprinted
March, 1982

Factbook On
Missouri's
Children
And Youth

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Governor's
Committee
For Children
And Youth

Missouri's First Family



Gov. and Mrs. Christopher S.
"Kit" Bond and son, Samuel.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE
STATE OF MISSOURI
P.O. Box 720
JEFFERSON CITY
65102

CHRISTOPHER S. BOND
GOVERNOR

Dear Friends:

Missouri's Children Are Tomorrow's Hope. If you share this firm conviction, I invite you to learn about the challenges facing Missouri children and help us fashion ways to ensure a bright tomorrow for them.

Please take the time to look through this book. You may be surprised to learn about the nature of some of the problems that children face today.

I am confident that we can do a far better job of helping our children overcome obstacles and that the best way to do it is through a close working partnership among families, churches, civic organizations and government. There is no doubt that there are adequate resources available in our state to assure a better future for our children. It is our challenge to see that those resources are used appropriately and efficiently.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris Bond".
GOVERNOR



iv

To See What I Shall Become

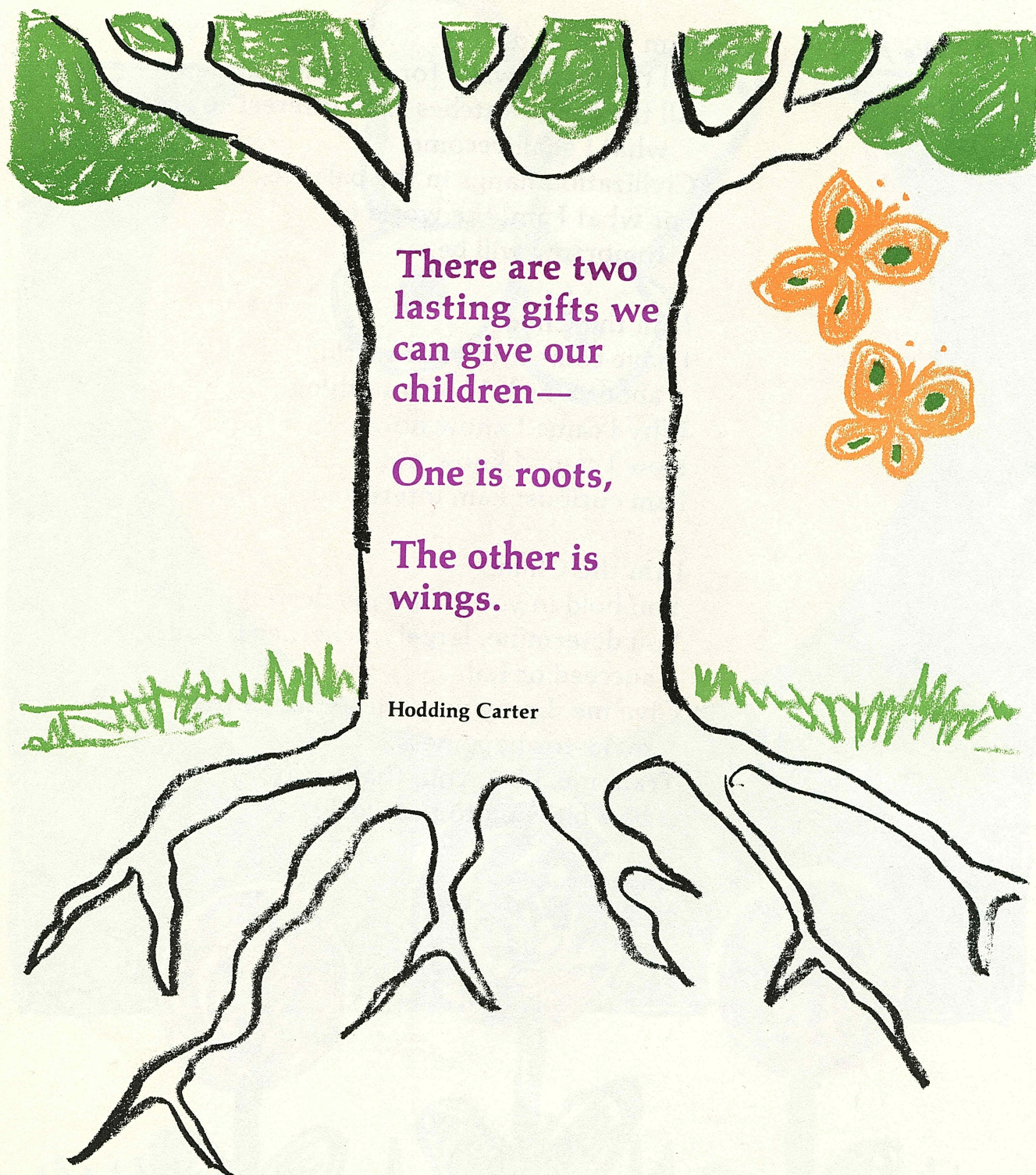
The Child's Appeal

I am the Child.
All the world waits for my coming.
All the earth watches with interest to see
what I shall become.
Civilization hangs in the balance,
For what I am, the world of
tomorrow will be.

I am the Child.
I have come into your world,
about which I know nothing.
Why I came I know not;
How I came I know not.
I am curious; I am interested.

I am the Child.
You hold in your hand my destiny.
You determine, largely, whether I shall
succeed or fail.
Give me, I pray you, those things that
make for happiness.
Train me, I beg you, that I may
be a blessing to the world.

Mamie Gene Cole
Masterpieces of Religious Verse



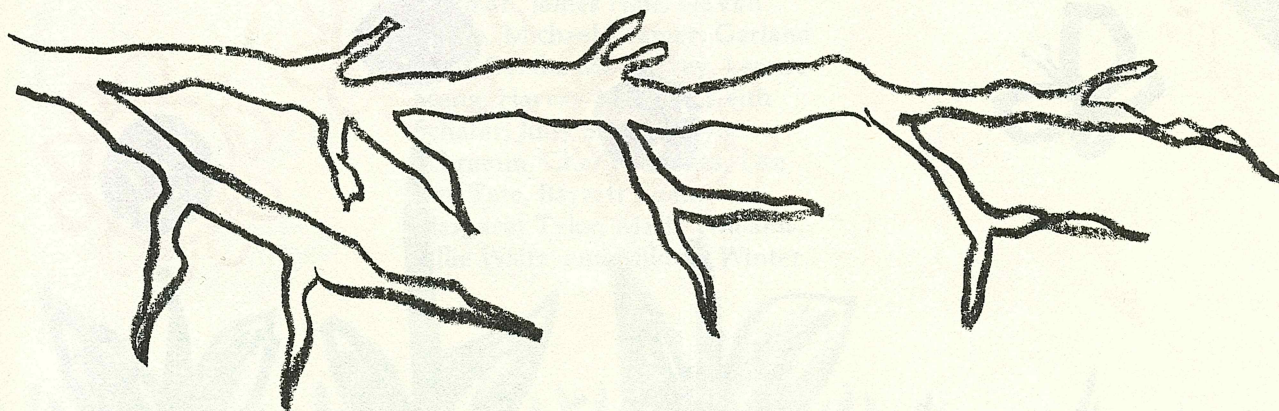
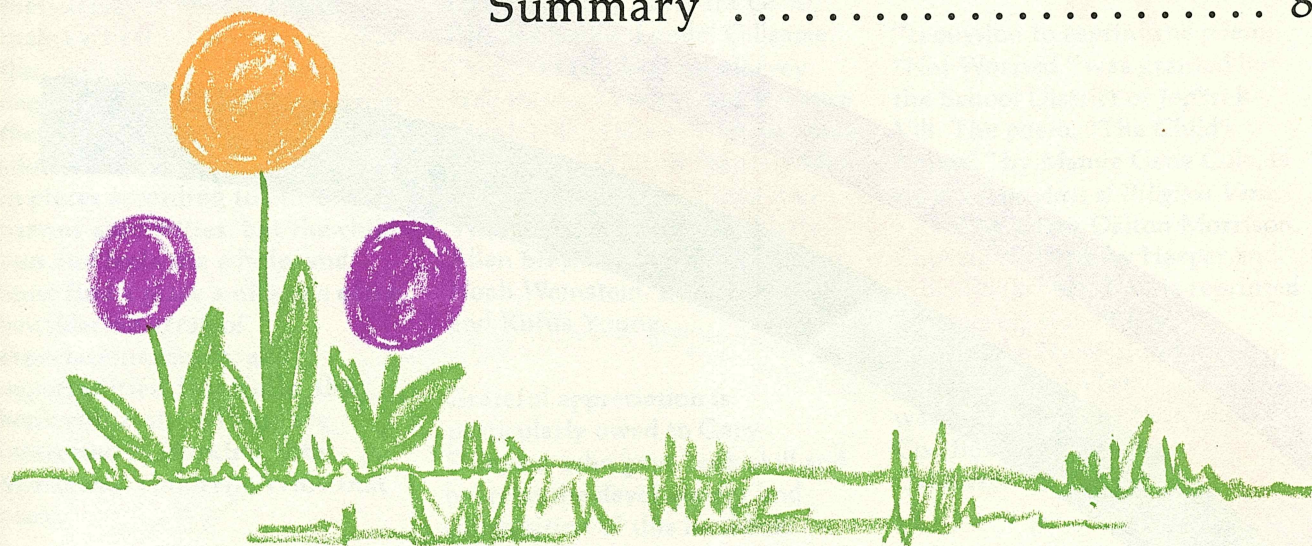
There are two
lasting gifts we
can give our
children—

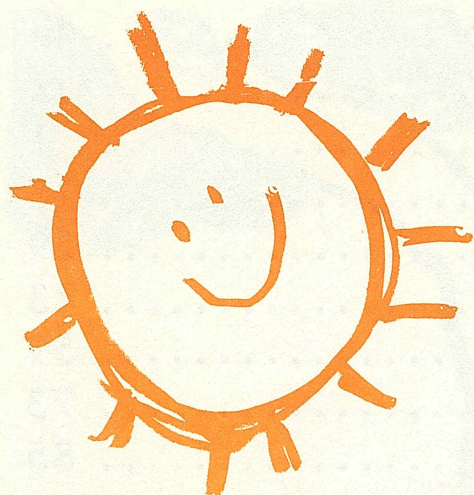
One is roots,

The other is
wings.

Hodding Carter

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This book is about Missouri's children. It presents facts and information about their welfare, their physical and mental health, their education, and their involvement in our juvenile justice system. All the pieces in this book ultimately form what must be our primary focus—the whole child. We cannot separate the health of our children from their achievement in school; their earliest training from what they will be as adults; their neglect or abuse as children from their deviant behavior as adolescents. We may see the child in pieces according to our own narrow specialities, but the child sees and feels the whole, and must find a place amidst an often bewildering array of expectations, needs, and opportunities. Hopefully, this book will assist all who are interested in working with Missouri's children to find that place.

This factbook was made possible only by the generous cooperation of many people across the state of Missouri, and by a grant (#90CG17-01) from the Office of Human Development, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Sponsorship and guidance for the book was provided by the Governor's Committee for Children and Youth: Ann Medler, chairperson, Glenda Baker, Oscar Bollman, Frances Fields, Michael Garanzini, S. J., Barbara Geno, Charles Mann, Lyndel Gillespie, Douglas Hall, William Harvey, Jane Heide, Kathy Israel, Prentice Meador, Jr., Deborah Moore, Jane Paine, Mrs. William Pfeiffer, Mrs. Charles Rhodes, Jr., Linda Riekes, Virginia Robbins, Dan Schlafly, Allan Stewart, Mrs. M.R. Walter, Noah Weinstein, Daniel Yantis, and Rufus Young.

Grateful appreciation is particularly owed to Gary Stangler, who gave both skill and heart to the development and composition of this factbook. Thanks are due also to the many people who contributed their efforts: Cheryl Bender, James Eastman, James Hair, DeVon Hardy, Michael Kramer, Garland Land, Bertha McClaskey, Lenore Meng, Harvey Morgan, Keith Schafer, Judy Shaw, Wayne Schramm, Charles Stokes, Dee Dee Tate, Barrett Toan, Margaret Tyler, Marie Williams, Billie Waite, and Mildred Winter.



Permission to reprint the poem, "Not Worried," was granted by the School District of Joplin R-VIII. The poem, "The Child's Appeal," by Mamie Gene Cole, is from *Masterpieces of Religious Verse*, edited by James Dalton Morrison, Copyright, 1948, by Harper and Row, Publishers, Inc., is reprinted with permission of the publishers. Permission to reprint "Children Learn What They Live" was granted by the John Philip Co., Box 914, Campbell, California 95008.





x

*The life of a
man is a circle
from childhood
to childhood . . .
and so it is in everything
where power
moves.*

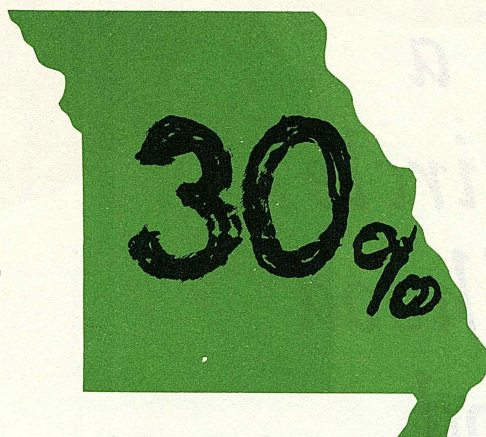
Profiles

Profiles of Missouri's Children

There are over 1½ million children in Missouri. . .

Two out of three live in the metropolitan areas.

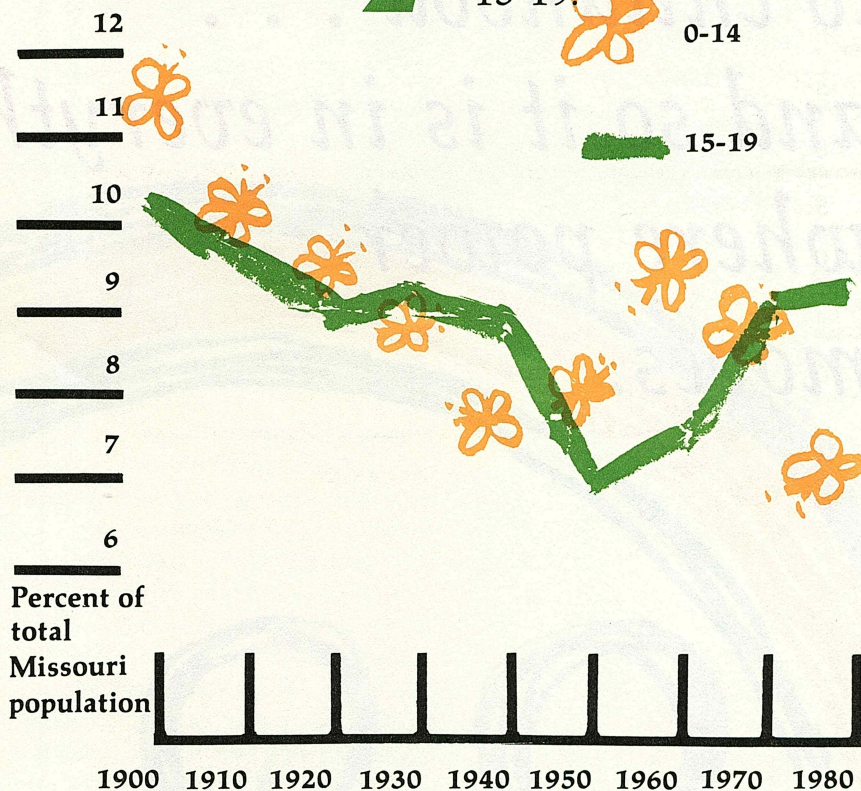
The changing age structure of Missouri's children and youth has tremendous implications for future planning. The growth of the population aged 15-19 means a greater need for jobs and post-secondary education. As that age group grows older, the population in the childbearing years will increase. The following tables and charts provide more detail on the nature of the shifts.



Thirty percent of Missouri's children are aged 15-19.

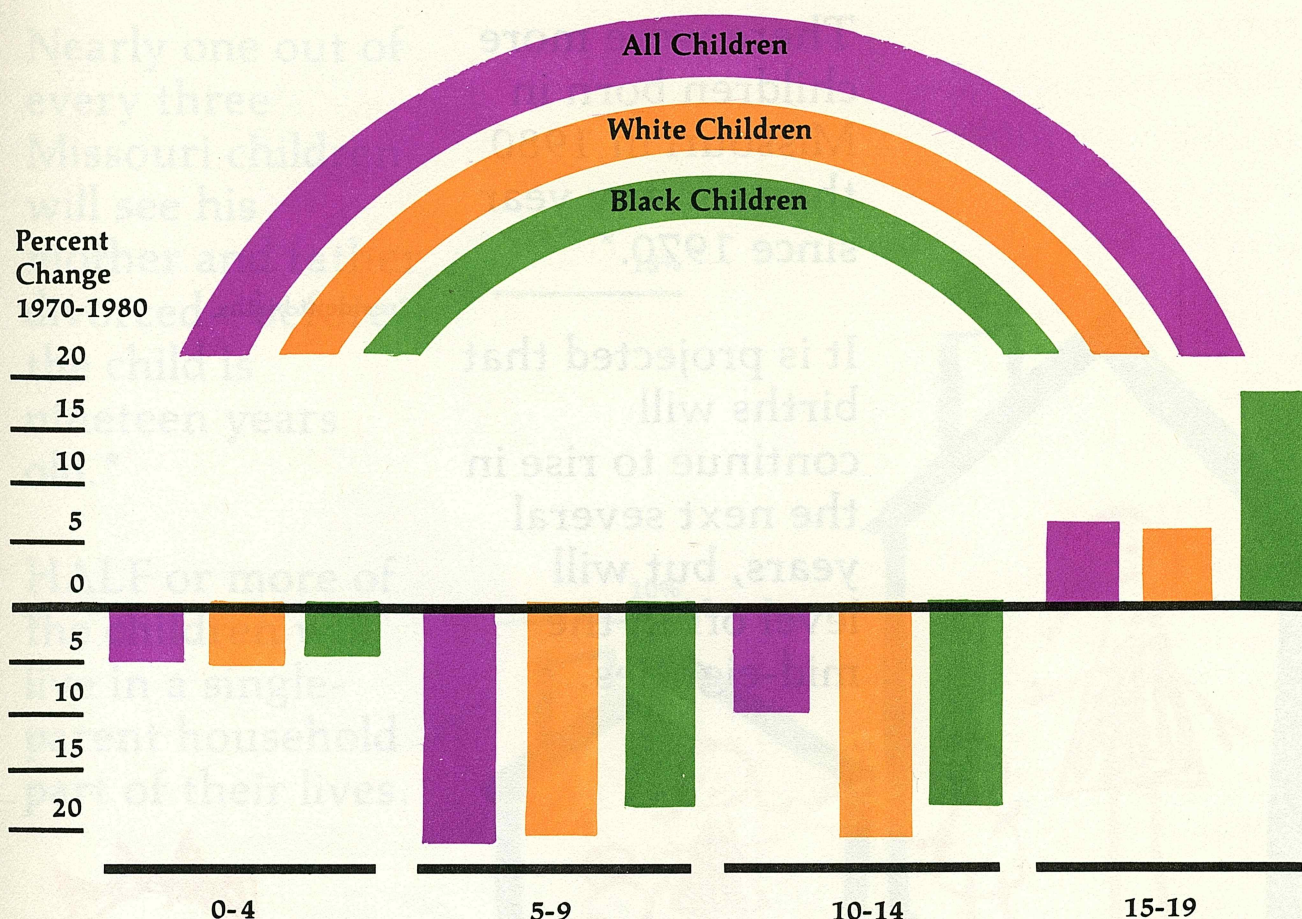
Twenty-two percent are under age 5.

In the past ten years, the number of children has declined in every age group, except youth 15-19.



		Under 5 years	5-9	10-14	15-19
Percent of Total Population:	1900	11.7	11.9	11.2	10.4
	1910	10.9	10.3	9.8	10.1
	1920	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.0
	1930	8.4	9.3	9.0	9.0
	1940	7.4	7.7	8.4	8.9
	1950	6.9	8.1	7.1	6.9
	1960	10.8	9.8	8.7	7.1
	1970	7.9	9.6	10.1	9.2
	1980	7.2	7.2	7.8	9.4

Source: 1980 Census of
Population



Total:	1970	1980
Under 5	371,072	354,114
5-9	448,601	355,486
10-14	470,754	382,186
15-19	429,653	461,276
Total	1,720,080	1,553,062

White:		
Under 5	319,245	300,625
5-9	388,901	301,009
10-14	407,810	325,964
15-19	378,099	397,636
Total	1,494,055	1,325,234

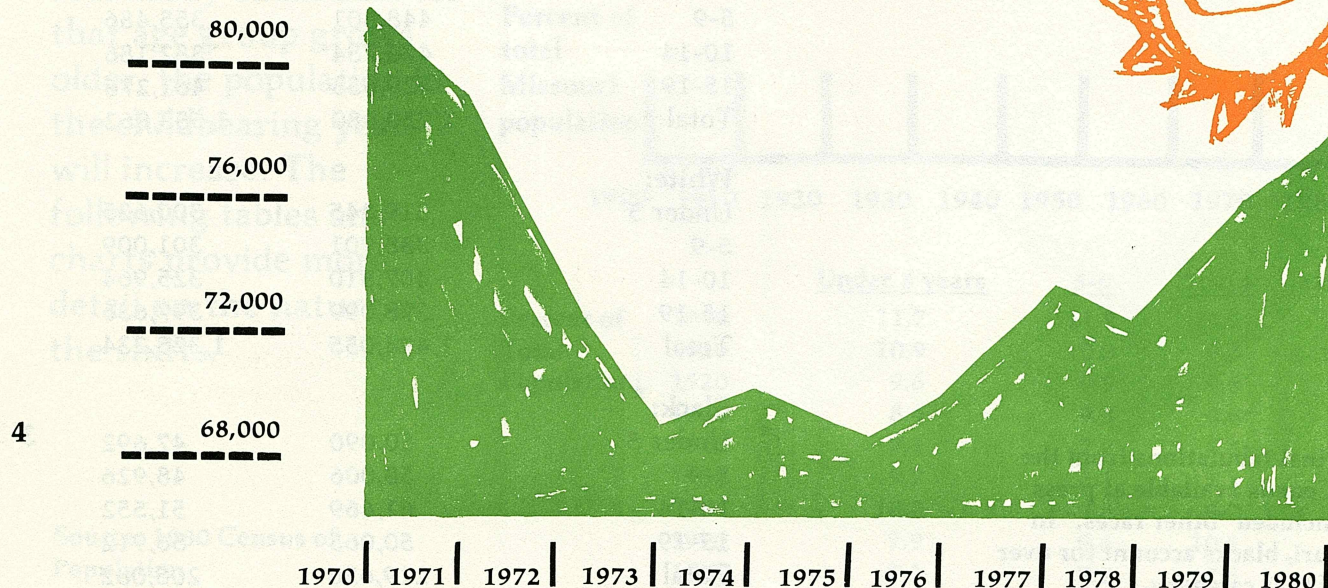
Black: *		
Under 5	50,090	47,692
5-9	58,006	48,926
10-14	61,469	51,552
15-19	50,065	56,912
Total	219,630	206,082

*The final tabulations from the 1980 Census available at press time included "other races." In Missouri, blacks account for over 90% of that category.

There were more children born in Missouri in 1980 than for any year since 1970.*

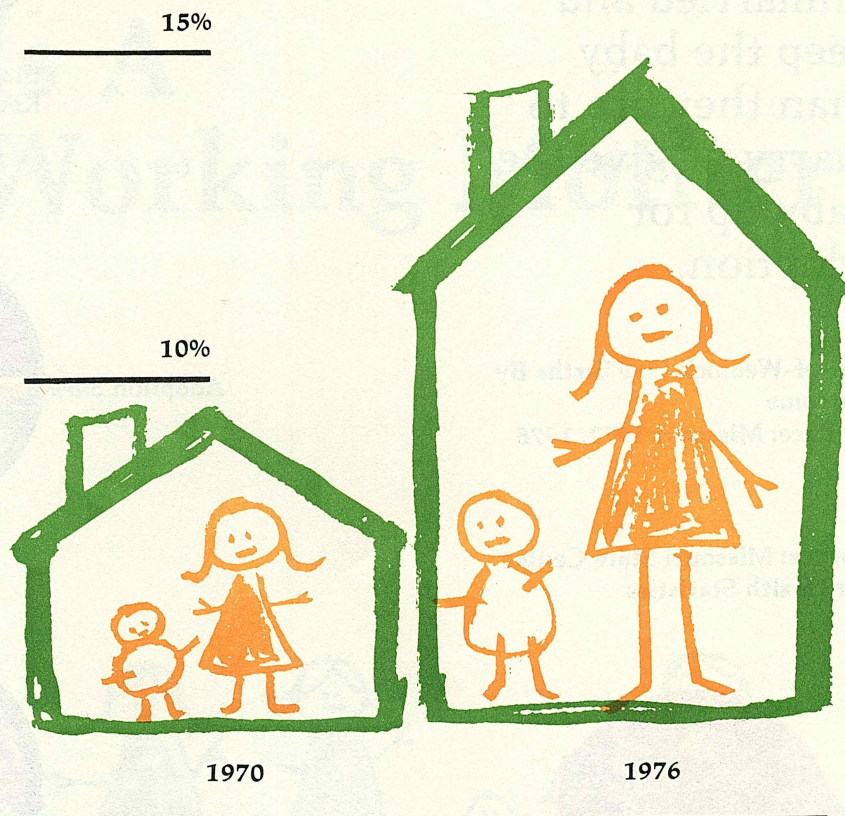
*resident births

It is projected that births will continue to rise in the next several years, but will level off in the mid-eighties.



Nearly one out of every three Missouri children will see his mother and father divorced—before the child is nineteen years old.*

HALF or more of the children will live in a single-parent household part of their lives.



Female heads of households:
Mothers with children under
eighteen

(% of all families)

*Compared to 1 in 8 in 1960.

Source: Missouri State Center
for Health Statistics; Current
Population Survey 1970, 1976

There are more than 100,000 families below the poverty level.

More than 30 percent of all families below the poverty level are headed by females.

Two out of every three families with incomes below the poverty level have children under 18.

One in five has children under 5.

Source: Current Population Survey 1976

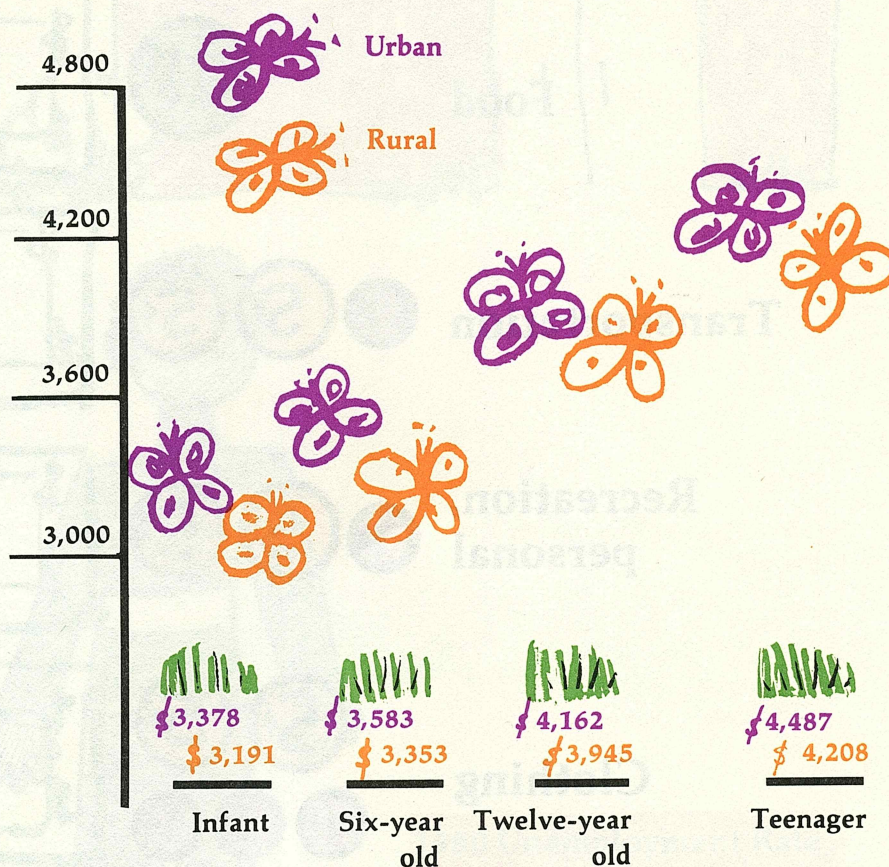
If you are a single parent, living in St. Louis or Kansas City, and you have two young children, and you make the minimum wage, as a waitress, or a clerk, or a laborer, you are just ABOVE the poverty level.

If you live on a farm, you need only make 90% of the minimum wage to be ABOVE the poverty level.



The costs of raising additional children are not as high on a per child basis because some costs, such as housing, do not necessarily rise, unless of course you have to move to a bigger house because of your larger family. Costs shown here do not take inflation into account, which led Parents magazine to estimate the total cost of raising a child to age eighteen at a quarter of a million dollars.

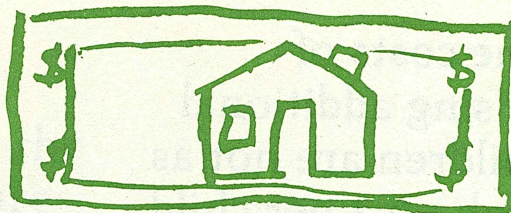
The annual cost of raising a child in the Midwest



Source: Family Economics
Review, Winter, 1981

Your Child-Raising
Dollar

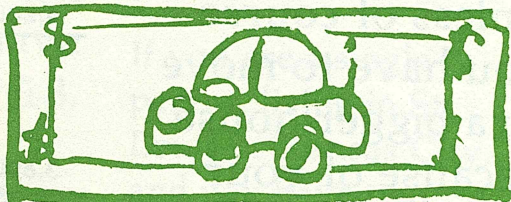
Housing, utilities,
furnishings



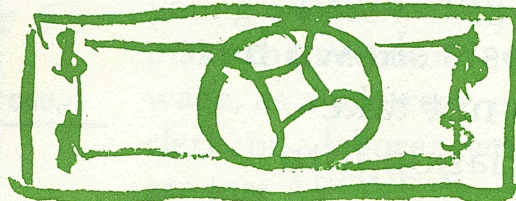
Food



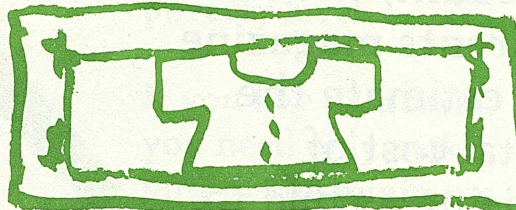
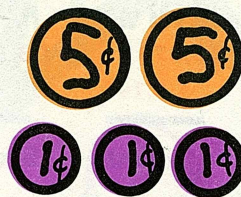
Transportation



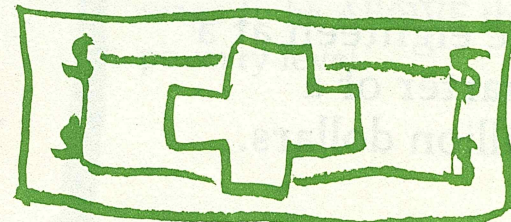
Recreation,
personal



Clothing



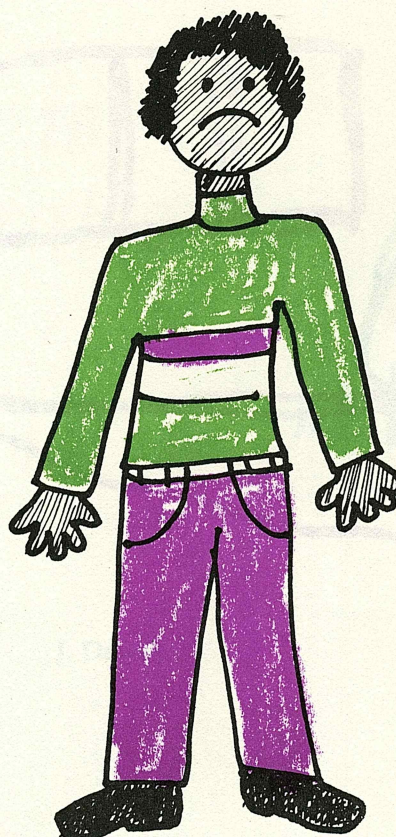
Medical care



Education



The unemployment rate for teenagers (16-19) is more than double the statewide rate.

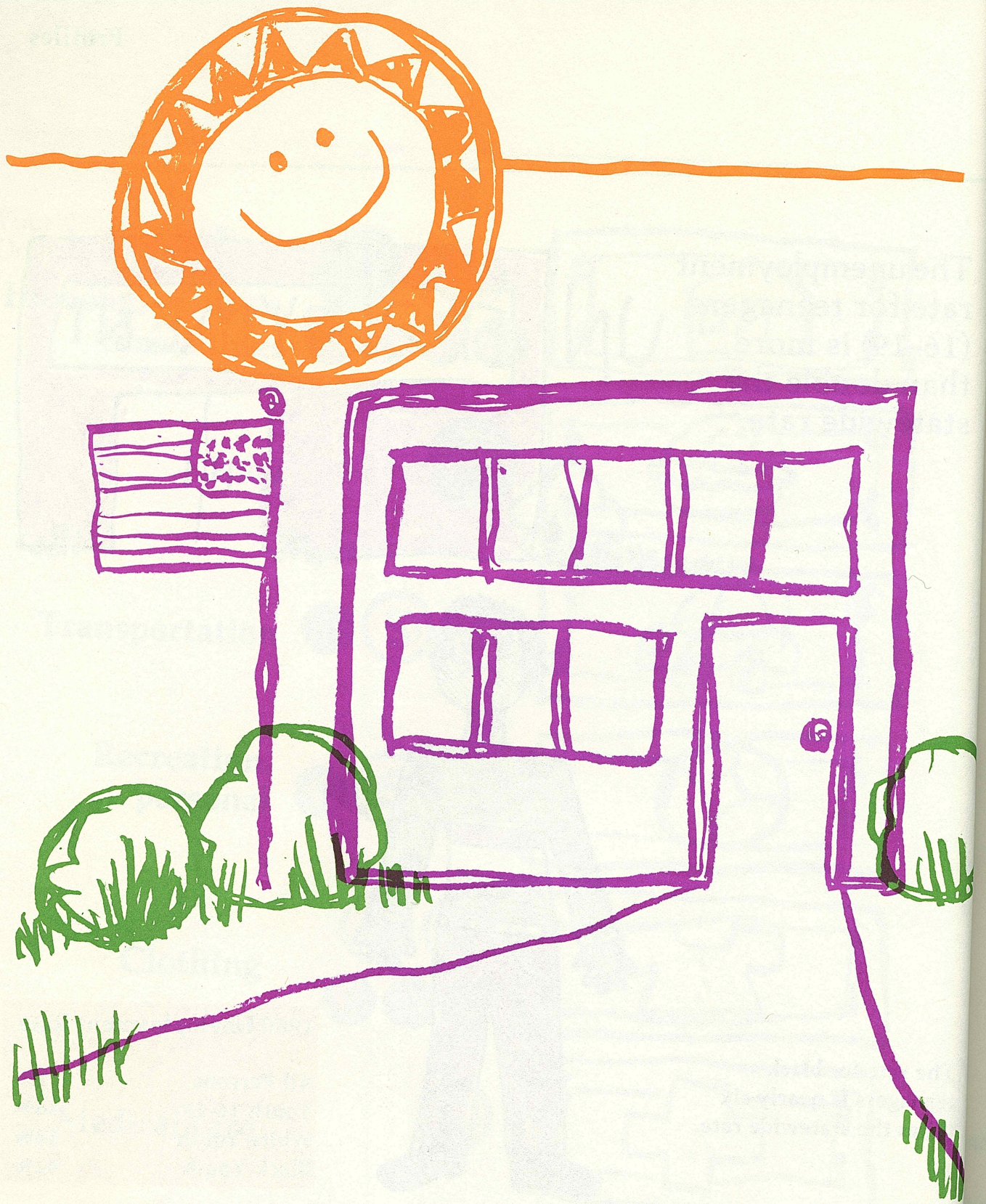


The rate for black teenagers is nearly six times the statewide rate.

1980 Unemployment Rate

All Persons	7%
Youth 16-19	16%
White Youth	14%
Black Youth	41%

Source: 1980 Current Population Survey



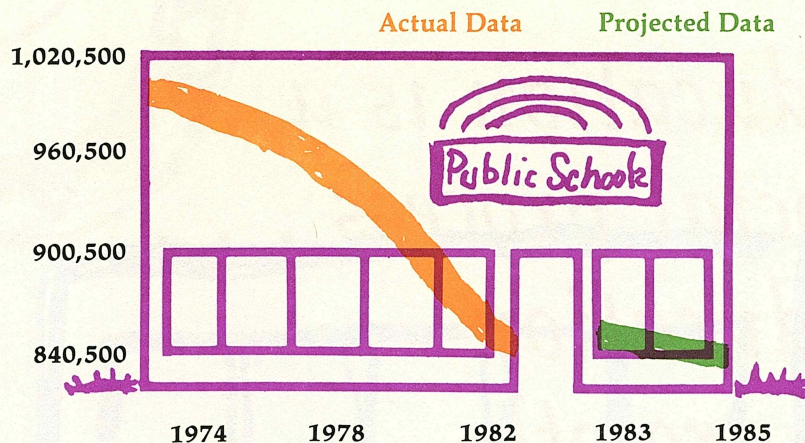
*Education is a
social process . . .
Education
is growth . . .*

*Education is
not preparation
for life,
education is
life itself.*

J. Dewey

Education

Enrollment in public schools reflects the declining population of school-age children.

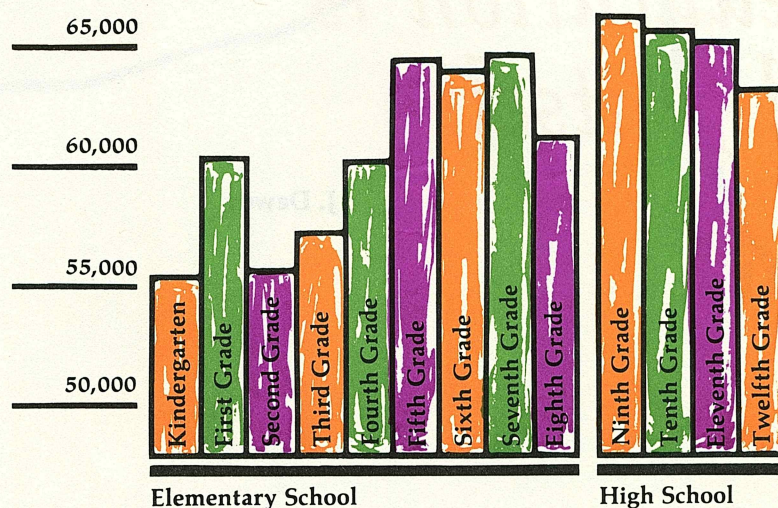


Number of school districts with K-12 Programs:

1981—456
1974—460
1967—478

2-4-6-8-
When You Gonna Graduate?

Enrollment in Public Schools

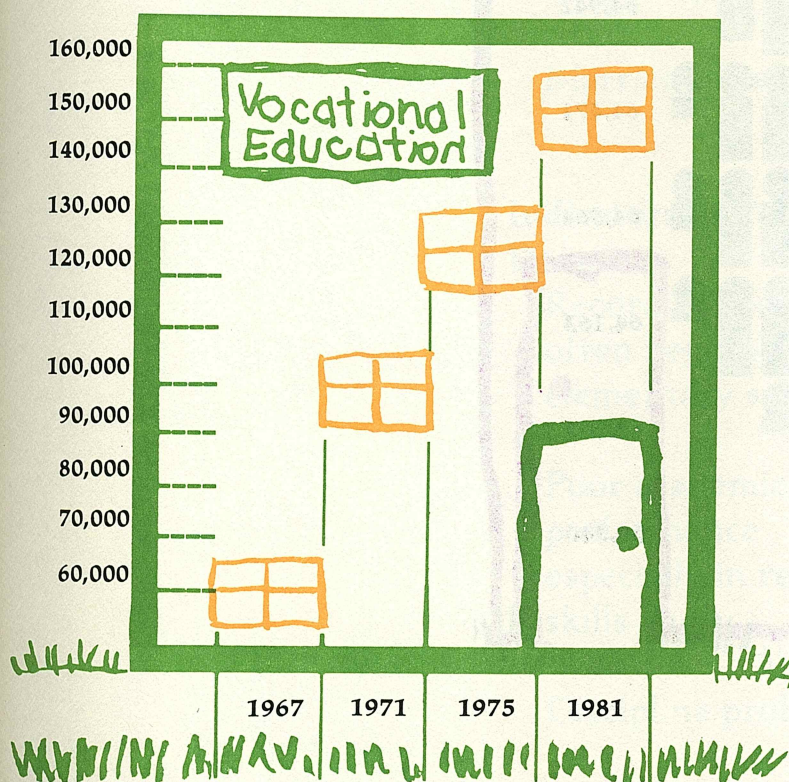
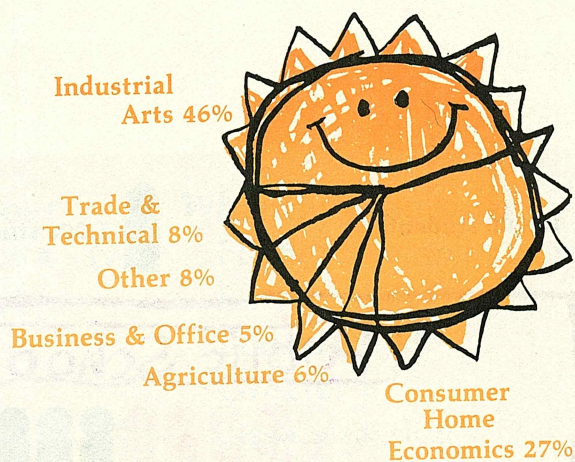


But births are increasing, and enrollment in elementary schools will begin to climb in 1983.

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. Data for enrollment in private schools are not included; approximately 90% of all school children are in public schools.

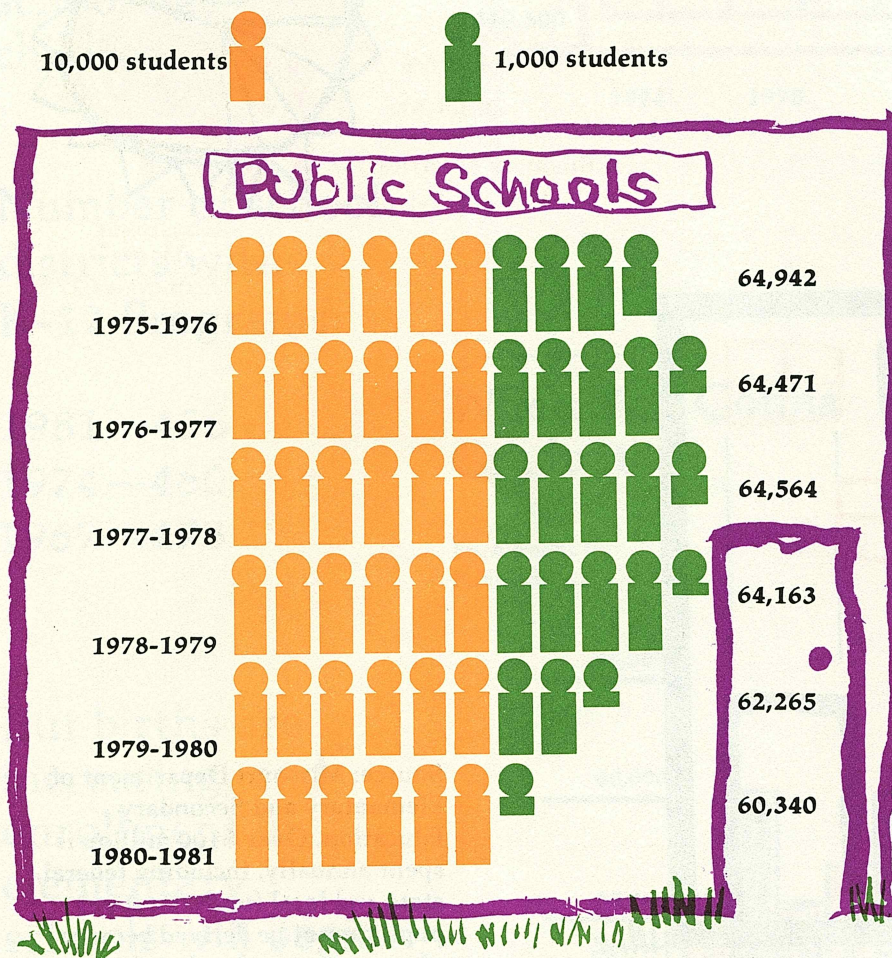
While enrollment in
the schools
declines . . .

. . . enrollment in
secondary
vocational
education
increases



Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. Over \$100 million is spent annually, including federal, state and local funds. Cost per pupil cannot be derived because of program overlap, but the cost of equipment and supplies create a cost higher than the standard cost per public school pupil.

Over 60,000 youth graduated from Missouri public schools in 1980-1981.



About 18,000, or 5 percent, of the youth in grades 7-12 drop out of school every year.

Why they drop out

About 3 out of 4 say
lack of interest in
school

To get a job

Marriage/Pregnancy

What they can expect

Higher unemployment

Lower wages

Poorer health

Greater job
dissatisfaction

Indicators of Potential Dropouts

Record of absences,
often beginning in
elementary school

Poor academic
performance
especially in reading
skills

Discipline problems

Parents did not finish
school

Lack of involvement
in school activities

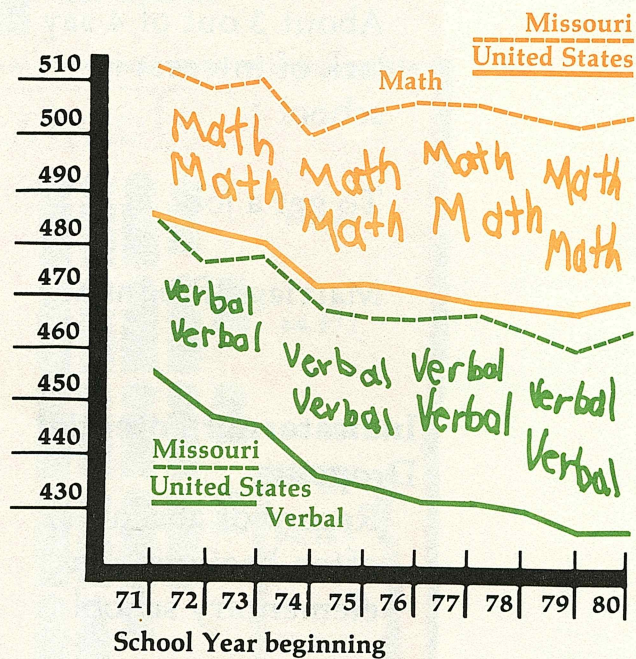
Impact on Society

Loss of \$71 billion in
government revenue

\$3 billion in welfare
attributable to
inadequate
education

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The dropout rate may appear low because of the inclusion of grades seven and eight. Grades nine and ten are the peak years.

Missouri students' scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) remain above the national average

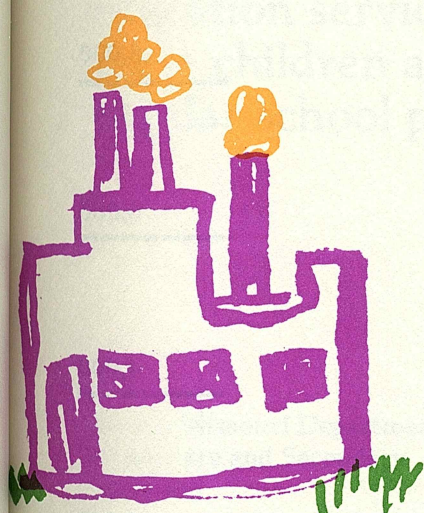


Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. Scores are for public school students only.

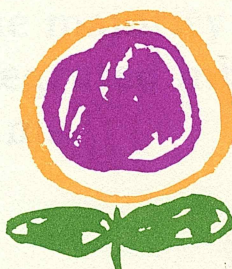
After graduation from high school-

Source: Missouri Department of
Elementary and Secondary
Education

Other not reported 14%



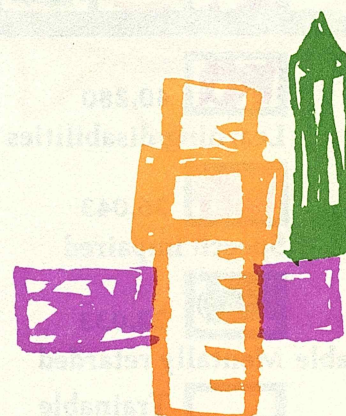
Jobs 35%



College 43%



Military 4%

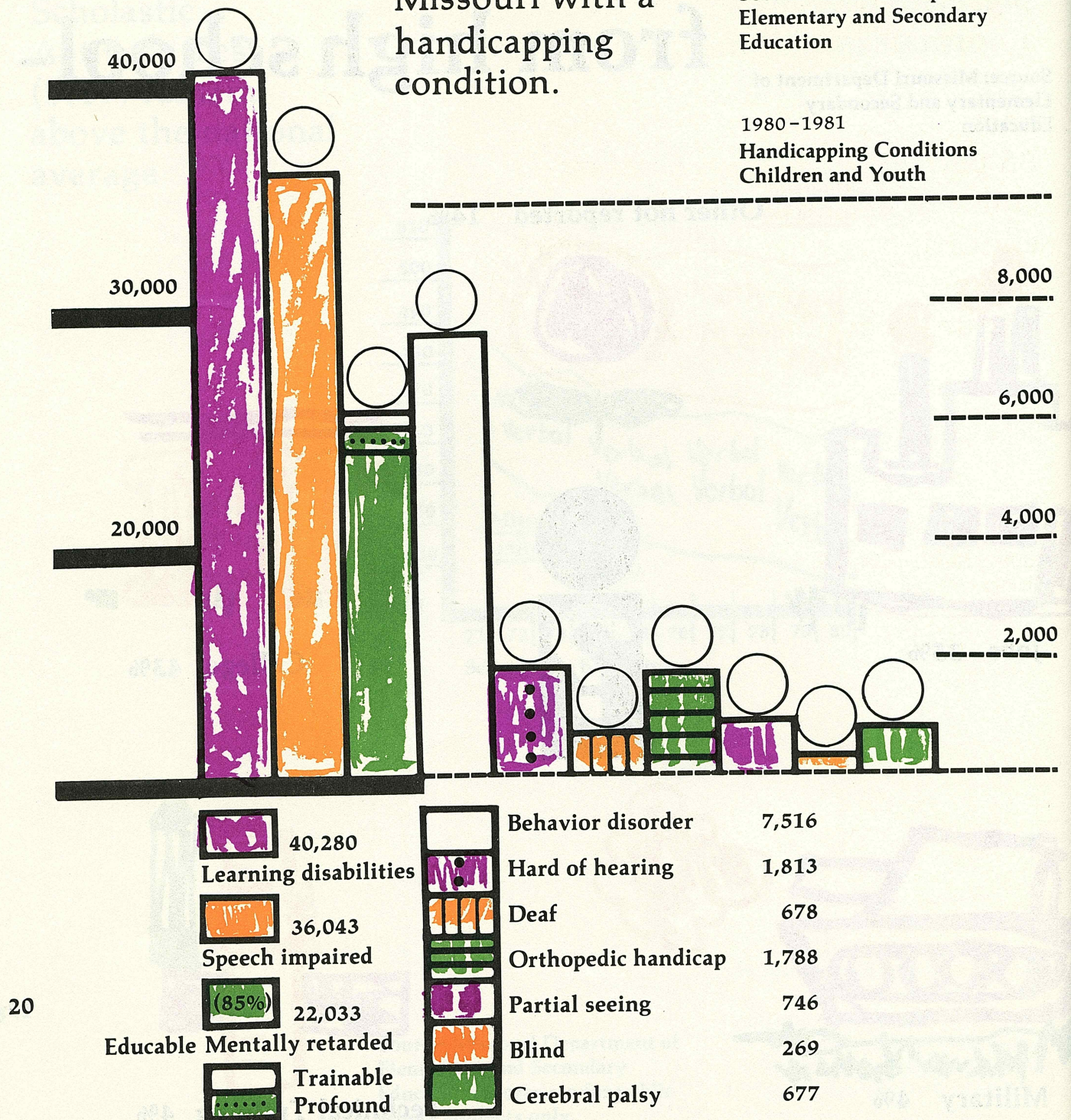


Technical Training 4%

There are nearly
180,000 students in
Missouri with a
handicapping
condition.

Source: Missouri Department of
Elementary and Secondary
Education

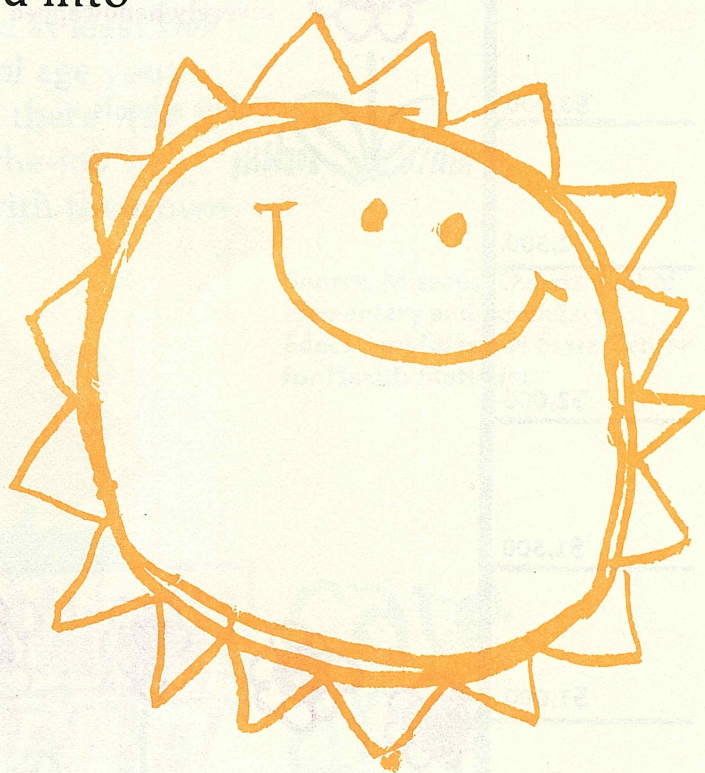
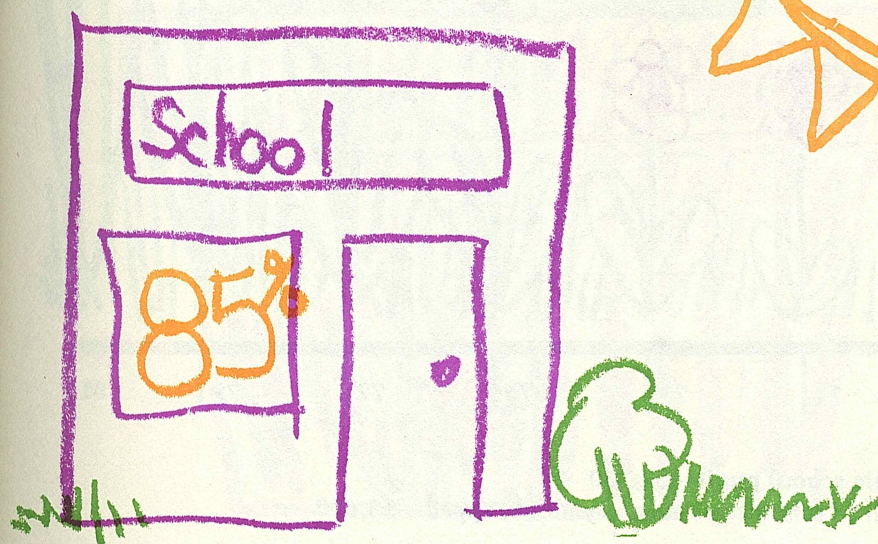
1980-1981
Handicapping Conditions
Children and Youth



Myth:
Mentally retarded children must be segregated because they cannot cope in a normal classroom setting.

Fact:
85 percent of mentally retarded children are educable. With special education services, the majority of these children are integrated into regular school programs.

Source: Missouri Department of
Elementary and Secondary
Education

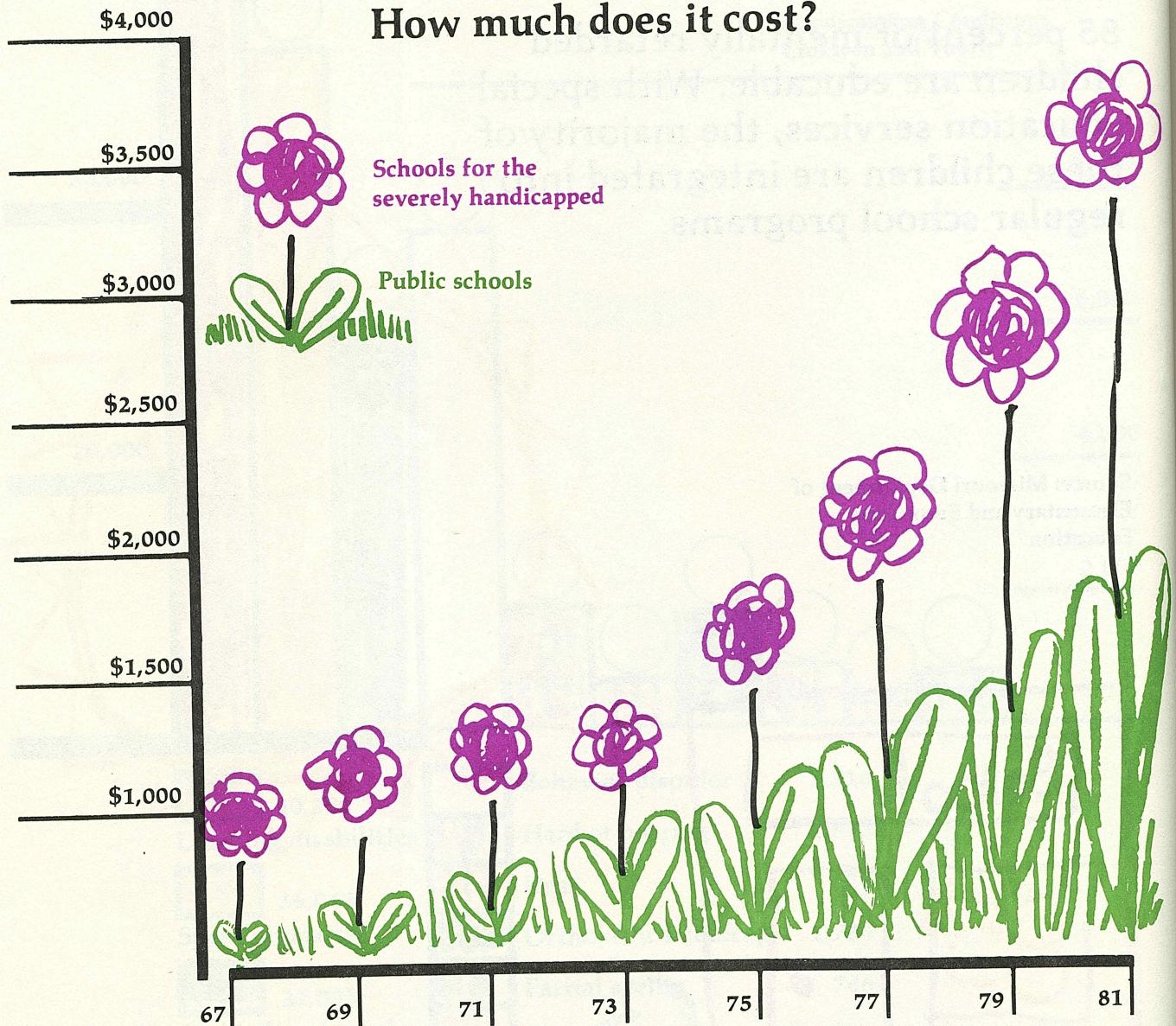


Source: Missouri Department of
Elementary and Secondary
Education

Education: a debt
due from present
to future
generations

More than 75
percent of the
increase is due
solely to inflation!

How much does it cost?



1981: For each public school pupil—\$2,100
For each pupil in schools for severely handicapped—\$3,600

In 1980 . . .

Over one thousand high school students took courses—in family living/parent education—that included supervised experience in the care and guidance of young children.

For every student that had such a course, there were at least five high school age youth for whom there was only “on-the-job” training with their own children.

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; Missouri State Center for Health Statistics



care
and
guidance

Early Education . . . Early Intervention . . .

The childhood
shows the man,
as morning
shows the day.

Milton
Paradise Regained



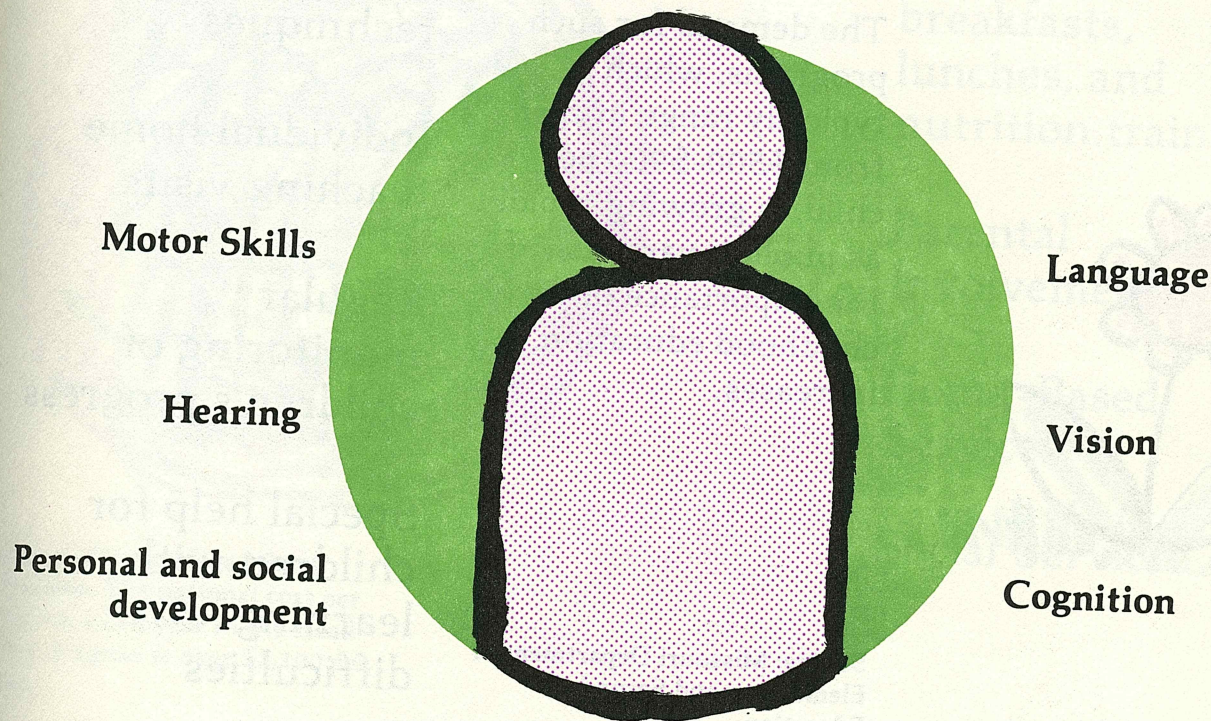
More than 90% of the children entering kindergarten in 1980-1981 received developmental screening.

Screening allows educators to detect developmental lags, handicapping conditions, and assists teachers in preparing programs.

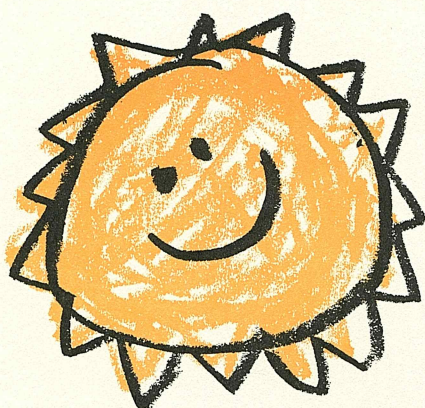
Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

But fewer than 20% of the school districts provide developmental screening in the pre-school years.

Screening Assesses The Whole Child



Learning begins at birth. . .



and the parents are the first teachers.

Nearly two hundred public school programs across Missouri work in partnership to actively involve the parents in learning activities with their young children to build a solid educational foundation in the preschool years.

The demand for such programs, which typically range in cost from \$500-\$900 per child, is growing rapidly as public awareness of the importance of early childhood education increases.



Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Learning activities for children include:

Developmental screening

Group experience-
parents observe their children and learn teaching techniques

Individual home teaching visits

Regular monitoring of children's progress

Special help for children with learning difficulties

For many children, the race would have ended before it began without a HEAD START

Since 1965, over 130,000 children have benefitted from Missouri's 21 Project Head Start programs.

Administered locally by community organizations, Head Start attempts to break the poverty cycle with:

Educational experiences for intellectual, emotional and social growth

Health services, including a complete examination and follow-up for medical, dental and mental health

Nutrition, including breakfasts, lunches, and nutrition training

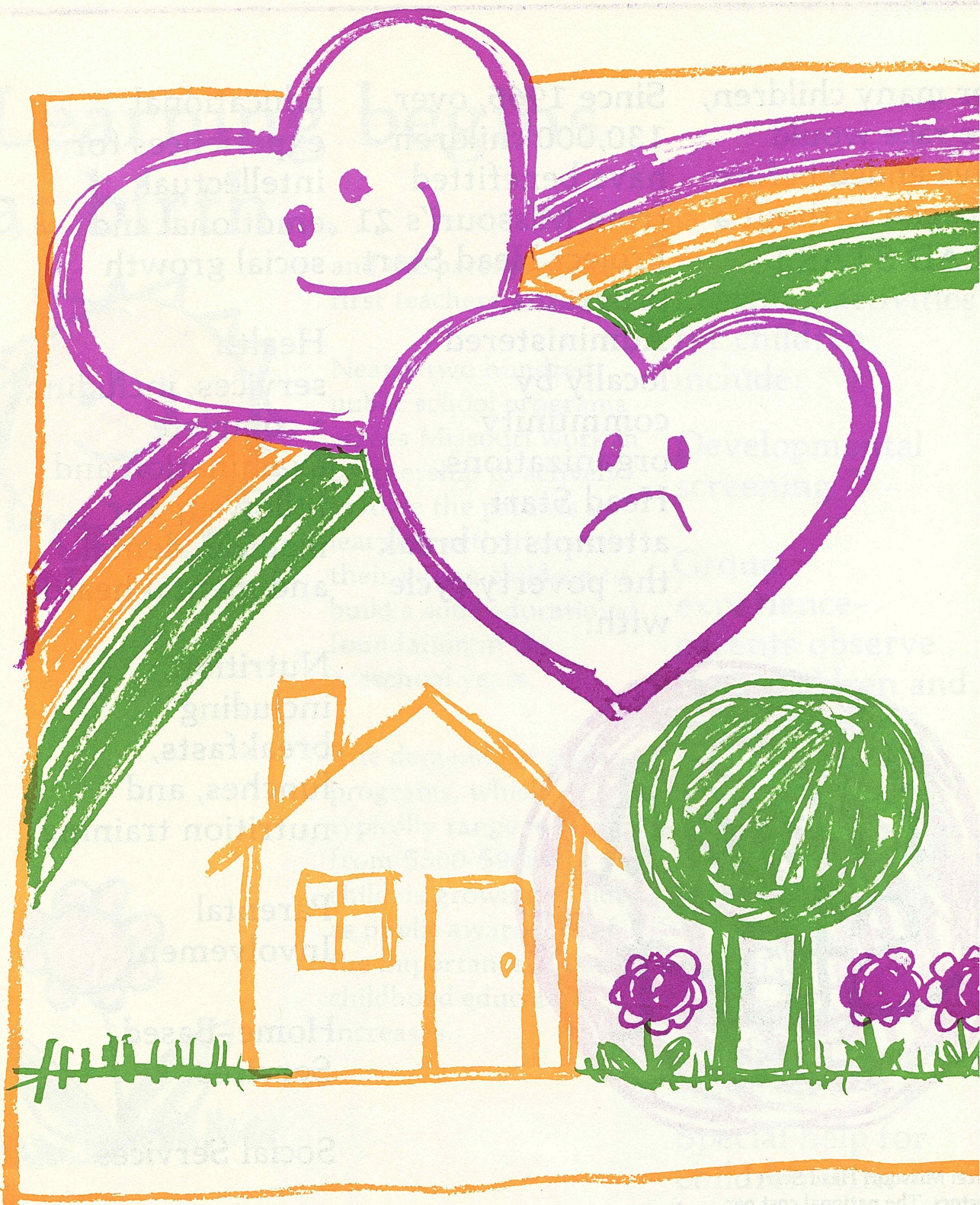
Parental Involvement

Home-Based Services

Social Services



Source: Missouri Head Start Directors. The national cost per child for a full year in the Head Start Program is over \$2,100 per year.



*Our lives are
shaped by those who
love us,
And those who
refuse to love us.*

Child Welfare

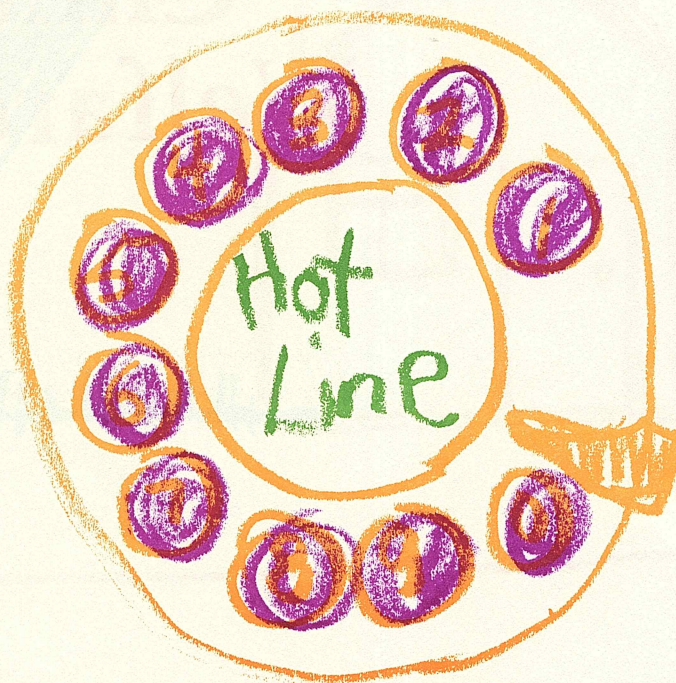
On an average day
in 1980 in
Missouri, 147
children were
reported as
victims of
abuse/neglect to
the Hotline.
This is an average
of one every ten
minutes.

Source: Missouri Department
of Social Services

There were nearly
30,000 reports of
alleged abuse/neglect of
53,000 children in 1980.
In the past four years,
the number of reports
has increased 70
percent.

This number could
save a child:

1-800-392-3738



Child Abuse/
Neglect Hotline

Division of Family Services' workers are required to investigate reports of alleged abuse or neglect within 24 hours. In slightly more than half of the investigations, there is at least a strong potential for abuse or neglect found.

Source: Missouri Department of Social Services

2%
Court determines there has been abuse or neglect of child

36%
Reason to suspect

18%
Child is at risk, potential for abuse/neglect

42%
Unsubstantiated

2%
Unable to locate



Some things you need to know about Child Abuse and Neglect in Missouri.

The most common allegations are lack of supervision, physical neglect, and emotional neglect.

80 percent of the children reported are white.

Today, over 18,000 families and their children receive services in their home. Most of these services are provided by Division of Family Services' staff, who counsel the family, monitor their progress, and on occasion may refer them to other agencies for additional services.

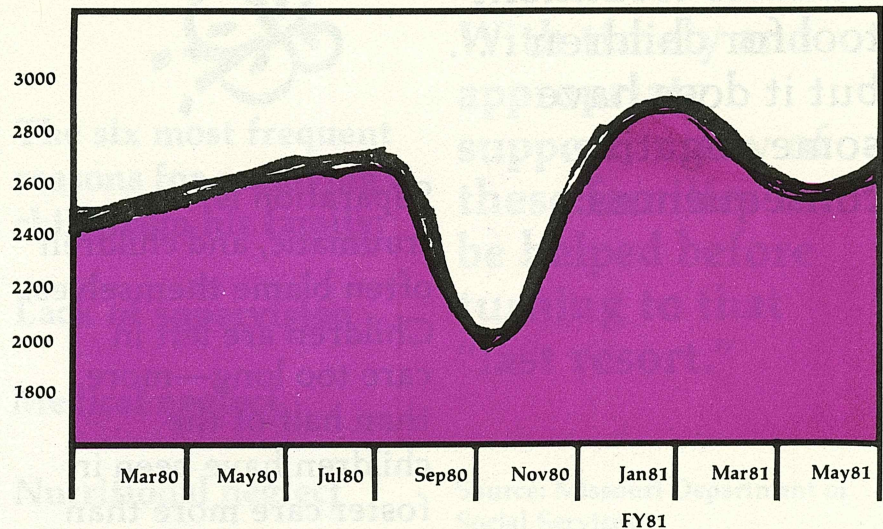
The Division has some funds to purchase psychological counseling and other home-based services, but for every \$1 spent to purchase services that will keep the child in the home, \$14 are spent to purchase family foster care or residential treatment services.



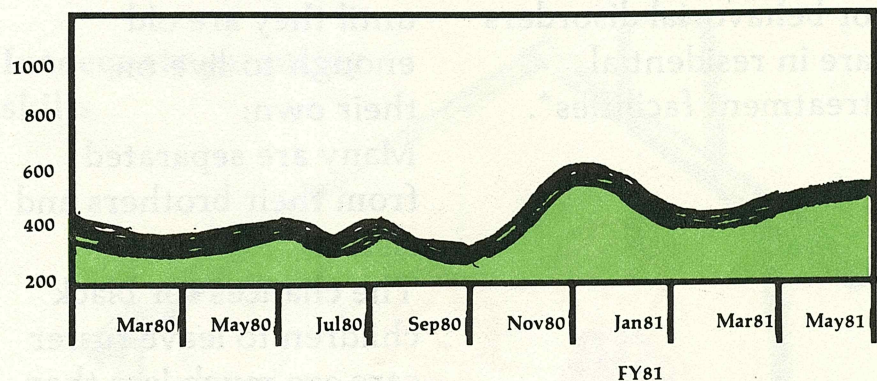
While the number of reports of child abuse/neglect has continued to rise . . .

The number of children placed in foster care has remained relatively constant.

Division of Family Services
Child Abuse and Neglect Reports
for Fiscal Years 1980 and 1981



Division of Family Services
Commitments to Foster Care for
Fiscal Years 1980 and 1981



Source: Missouri Department of
Social Services

Foster care is a valuable treatment tool for children . . . but it does have some negative consequences:



More than 6,000 children are in public and private foster care in Missouri. Over 500 children with emotional or behavioral disorders are in residential treatment facilities*.

Separation is traumatic, and children often blame themselves; Children are left in care too long—more than half of the children have been in foster care more than two years in Missouri; Most of the children have had two or more “families”; Many will be in care until they are old enough to live on their own; Many are separated from their brothers and sisters; The chances for black children to leave foster care are much less than for whites; Foster parents provide love and security, knowing the children can be removed at any time.

Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; Missouri Association for Social Welfare



*Includes only children in custody of the Division of Family Services.

Children end up in foster care because their parents don't know how to be parents.

The six most frequent reasons for removing a child from his family:

Lack of supervision

Medical neglect

Nutritional neglect

Shelter neglect

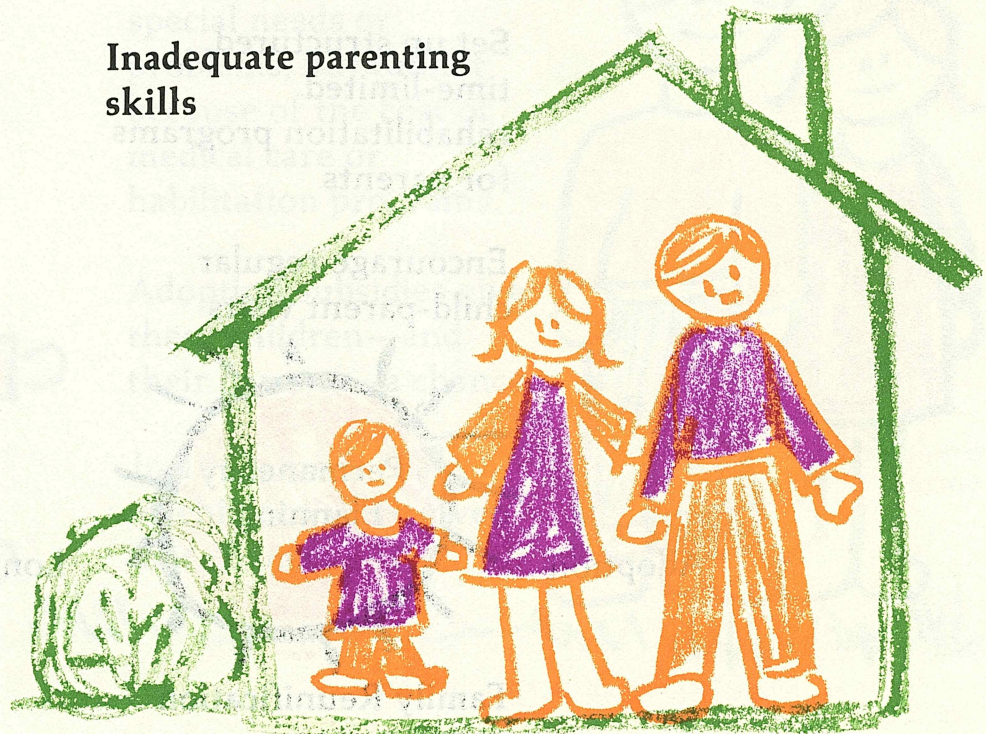
Physical abuse

Physical neglect

Inadequate parenting skills

With timely and appropriate support, many of these families can be helped before turning to that "last resort."

Source: Missouri Department of Social Services



A child must have the security of a permanent family.

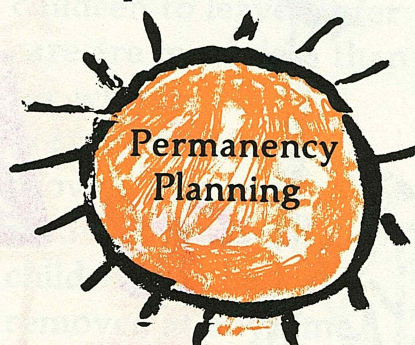
For children removed from their homes, how do we plan for permanence?

Make available a comprehensive treatment program-for parent and child

Begin the program at the time the child enters care

Set up structured, time-limited rehabilitation programs for parents

Encourage regular child-parent visits



Adoption

Long-term Foster Care

Family Reunification

More than two thousand children are adopted in Missouri each year

Source: Missouri Department of Social Services

For many children, the chances for adoption are slim because of:

their age or race

a physical or mental handicap

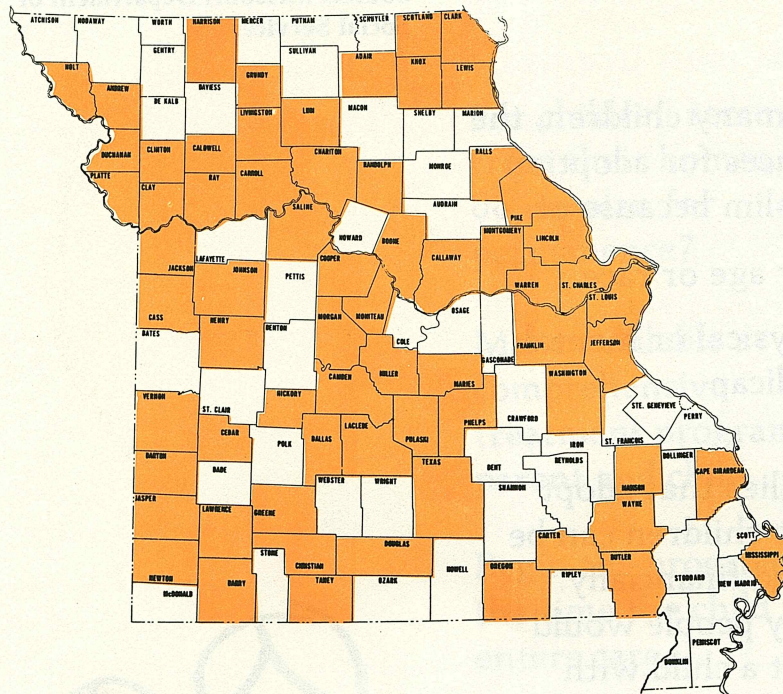
Families that adopt these children can be helped financially. Many people would adopt a child with special needs or problems, but cannot because of the cost of medical care or habilitation programs.

Adoption subsidies give these children—and their parents—a chance.

In 1980, more than 50 children were given that chance.



Community Councils On Child Abuse And Neglect



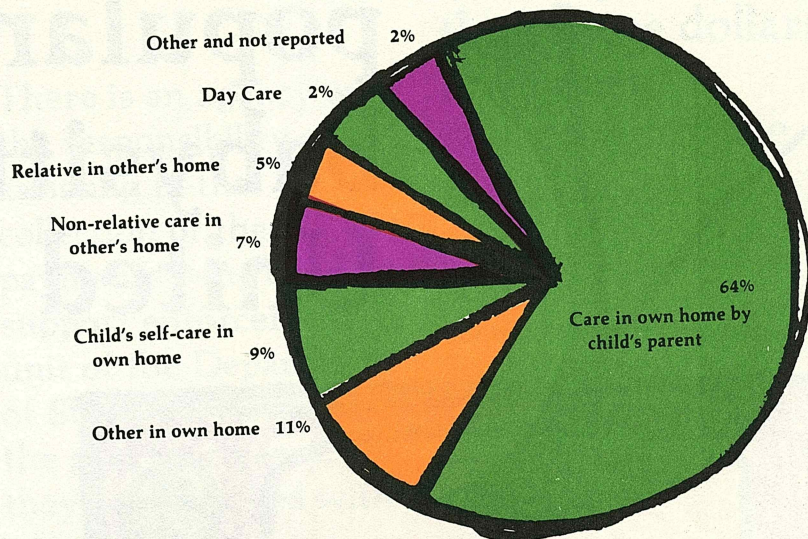
Citizens in more than half of Missouri's counties have established community councils on child abuse and neglect

Source: Missouri Department of Social Services

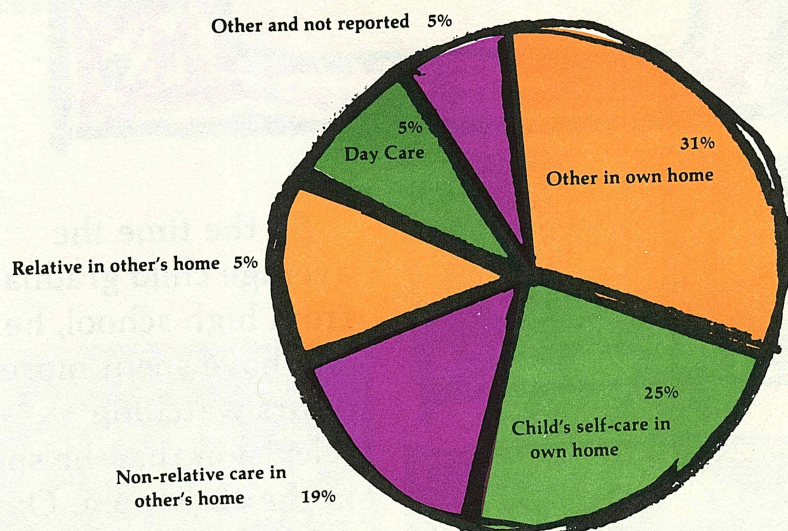
Day Care represents only a small portion of the child care arrangements for working parents in the U.S.

Day Care is an extension of the early education system with group learning and group playing available for younger children.

Child Care arrangements for children 3-13 whose mothers are in the labor force

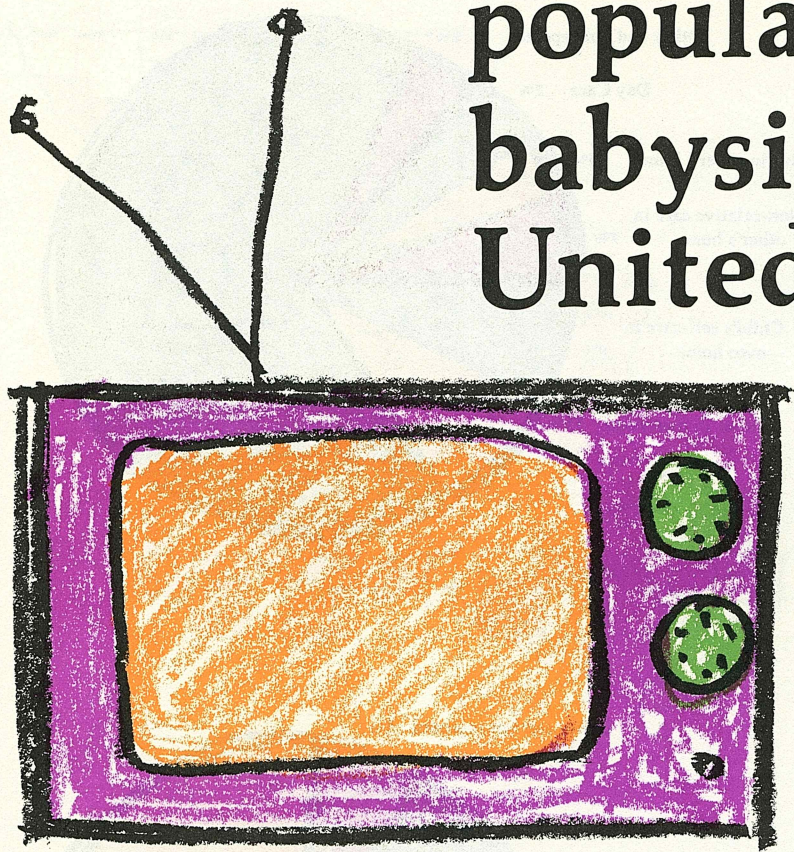


Child Care arrangements for children whose mothers are in the labor force excluding care in own home by child's parent



Source: Current Population Survey, 1975

Meet the most popular babysitter in the United States



By the time the average child graduates from high school, he will have spent more hours watching television than he spent in the classroom. One study found that children under five watched an average of 23.5 hours of television per week.

Source: Actfacts: Action for Children's TV

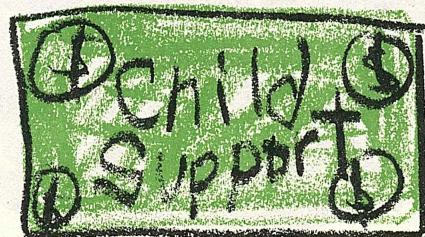
Fathers ignore their child support payments at the rate of 50,000 per year in Missouri.

There is an agency with the responsibility of assisting in the collection of these payments—the child support enforcement unit of the Department of Social Services. In the past four years, they have worked with 200,000 cases.

Prosecutors throughout the state have 13,000 cases pending.

For every state dollar spent, more than three dollars have been collected for the families.

Source: Missouri Department of Social Services





*There is no future
except in no longer
trying.*

Juvenile Justice

The Juvenile Justice System

How a Child enters the "system"

Children are referred to the circuit courts . . .

In cases of child abuse or neglect

For adoption and other special procedures

For status offenses (acts that would not be against the law if the person were an adult, such as truancy, running away, alcohol possession, curfew violation)

Division of Family Services

Department of Mental Health

Division of Youth Services

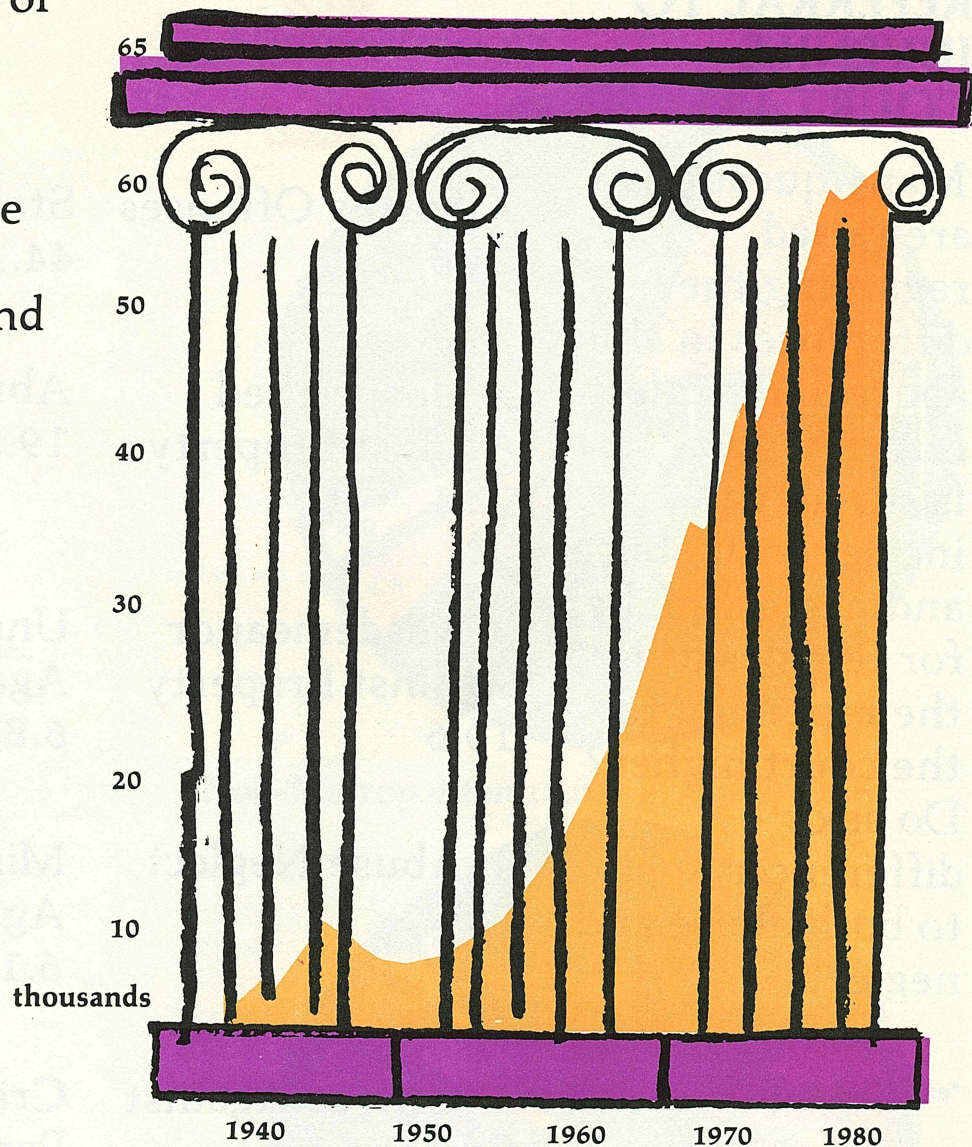
Juvenile Division of Circuit Court

For this factbook, the juvenile justice system is defined as those agencies that, by state law, can assume, transfer, or receive legal custody of a child or youth. Many other agencies and organizations, such as private care facilities, foster homes, and volunteer organizations, play key roles in the delivery of services to children in the system.

The seventies marked the end of two decades of uninterrupted increases in reported juvenile court referrals; between 1970 and 1980, declines occurred four times.

Fifty-five thousand children and youth were referred to Missouri Courts in 1980.

Have We Peaked?



Total Juvenile Court Cases

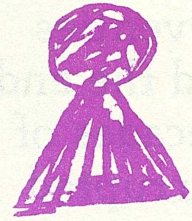
Source: Juvenile Court Statistics, 1980; includes delinquency, status, and traffic referrals; child abuse and neglect referrals; other special proceedings. While the removal of traffic referrals for 16-year olds contributed to the 1980 decline of 5,618 cases, all major categories declined in 1980.

REASON FOR REFERRAL TO JUVENILE COURT 1980*

Many questions are raised regarding the differences in child abuse and neglect referrals. Is the actual incidence of abuse and neglect higher for females or is the reporting to the court higher? Do sex differences apply to both abuse and neglect?

*excluding traffic

Source: Juvenile Court Statistics, 1980



1. Status Offenses
24.6

2. Unspecified
Against Property
12.1

3. Misdemeanor
Against Property
10.6

4. Abuse/Neglect
7.5

5. Crimes Against
Persons 5.5

Status Offenses
44.1

Abuse/Neglect
19.8

Unspecified
Against Property
6.8

Misdemeanor
Against Property
6.1

Crimes Against
Persons 3.4

While status offenses are prominent among reasons for referral for males, they do not dominate to the extent that they do for females.

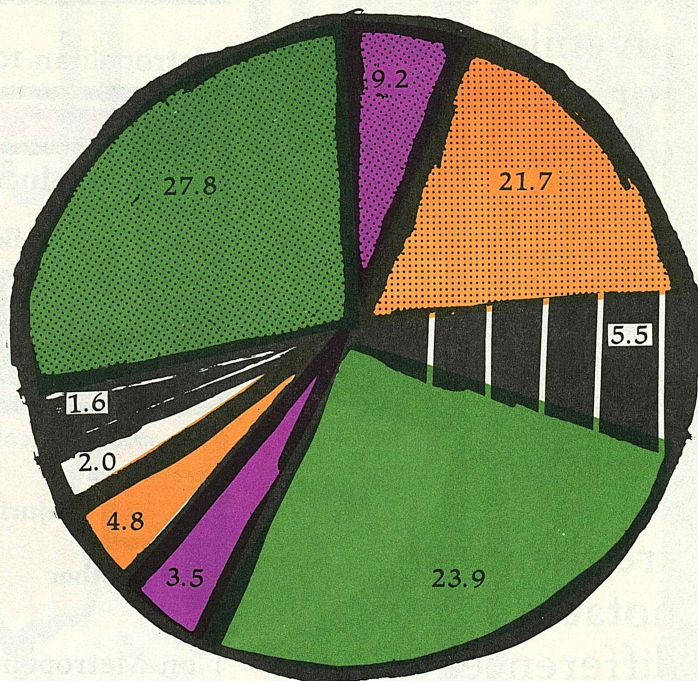
Females are at least twice as likely to be referred to the court for status offenses than for any other reason.

Reason for Referral to Juvenile Court By Population 1980

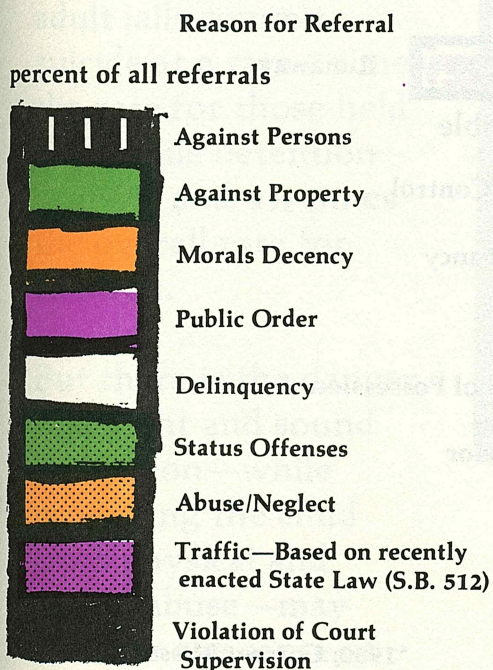
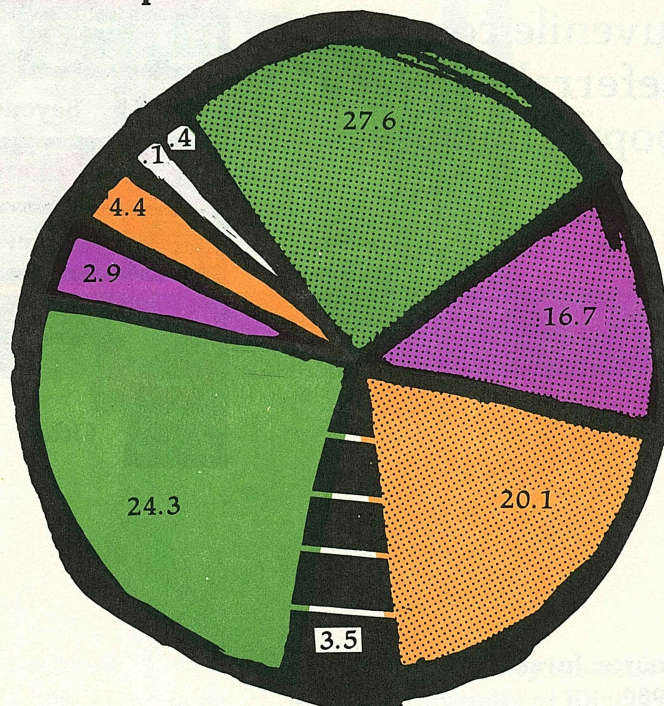
Nearly three-quarters of all juvenile court referrals were in the metropolitan areas

Source: Juvenile Court Statistics, 1980

Metropolitan 38,712



Non-Metropolitan 15,275



Traffic offenses are no longer considered juvenile offenses.

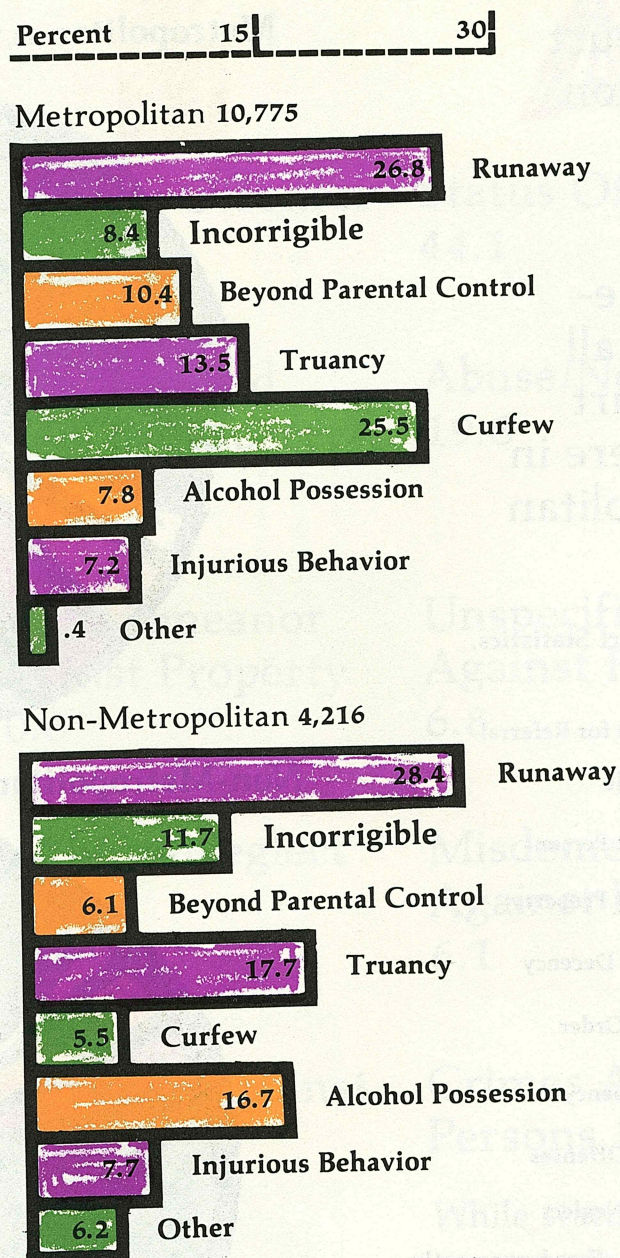
Over one quarter of all cases referred to juvenile courts are for status offenses.

Curfew Violations

Alcohol Possession

are the most notable differences in reasons for juvenile court referral between population areas.

Status Offenses by Population Areas*



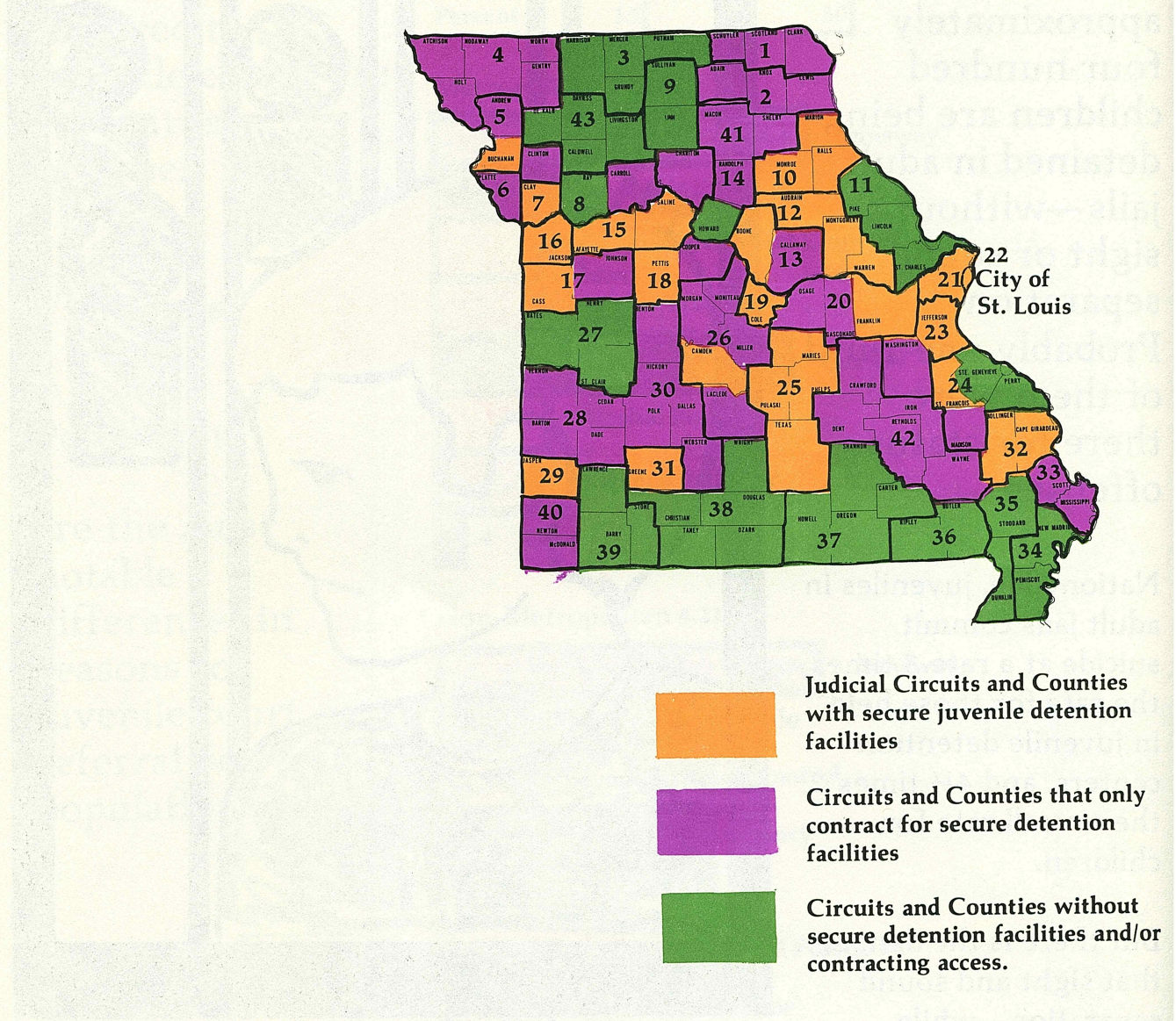
Every year in Missouri, approximately four hundred children are being detained in adult jails—without sight or sound separation. Probably one-third of them were there for status offenses.

Nationwide, juveniles in adult jails commit suicide at a rate 8 times the rate for those held in juvenile detention centers, and 4½ times the overall rate for children.

But there is the danger that sight and sound separation—while protecting the child from physical and sexual abuse—may increase the sense of isolation and despair, leading to self-destruction.

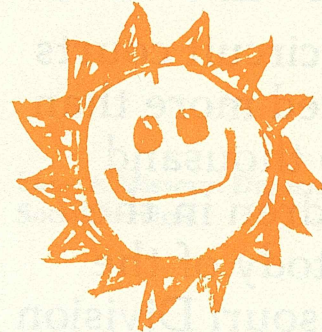


Source: Community Research Center, University of Illinois



Only one out of eleven children referred to the courts is committed to the Division of Youth Services, Division of Family Services, or the Department of Mental Health.

Across Missouri, the courts are increasingly turning to **ALTERNATIVES** to detention, commitment, or placement with private agencies.



Peer counseling

In-home detention

Family therapy

Remedial education

Vocational classes

Group homes

Crisis intervention

Volunteer programs

Foster care

Source: Juvenile Justice Review Committee

In 1980...

the circuit courts placed more than two thousand children in the custody of the Missouri Division of Family Services.

They were placed in the division's care as a result of abuse and neglect proceedings. Children were placed into foster family care, residential centers, or left in the homes under a treatment plan.

The courts placed more than 300 children with the Missouri Department of Mental Health.

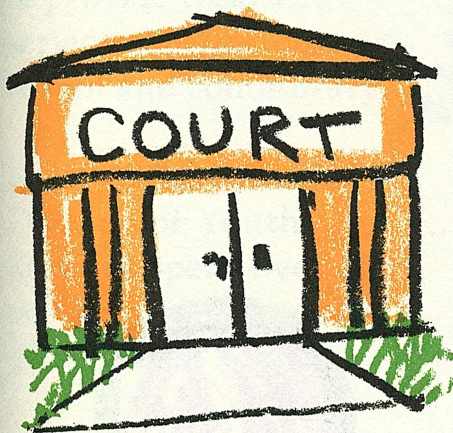
Two hundred were admitted to psychiatric facilities; one hundred-fifteen to mental retardation facilities.

Source: Missouri Department of Social Services, Department of Mental Health



In 1980, the circuit courts referred 600 boys and 150 girls to the Missouri Division of Youth Services.

In 1980, 52 juveniles were certified to stand trial as adults for offenses other than traffic.



Most were between the ages of 15 & 17.

About half were placed for crimes against property.

One in ten committed crimes against persons.

Two out of three were from the metropolitan areas.

Two out of three youth in the residential centers were white.

Females were committed for status offenses twice as often as males.

Source: Missouri Department of Social Services



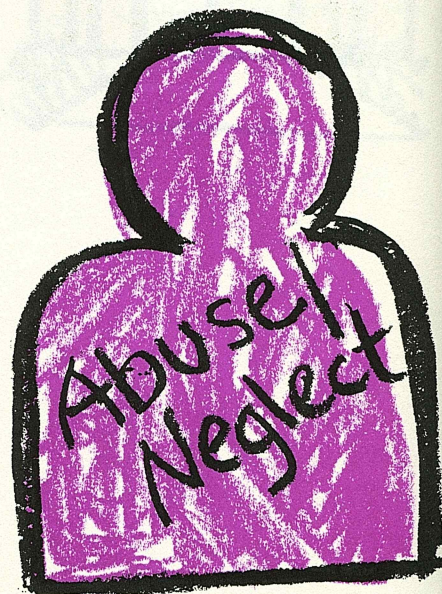
Breaking the cycle...

At least one-third of the status offenders placed with the Division of Youth Services in 1980 were previously the subjects of reports of child abuse/neglect.

This applies only to youths who had been the subjects of hotline reports in the past two years. The actual incidence of abuse and neglect is probably much higher. In a recent study in New Jersey, nine out of ten status offenders had been abused or neglected. The study's major conclusion was that . . .

Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; Association for Children in New Jersey

The major source of "recruitment" for status offenders into the juvenile justice system is the troubled family.



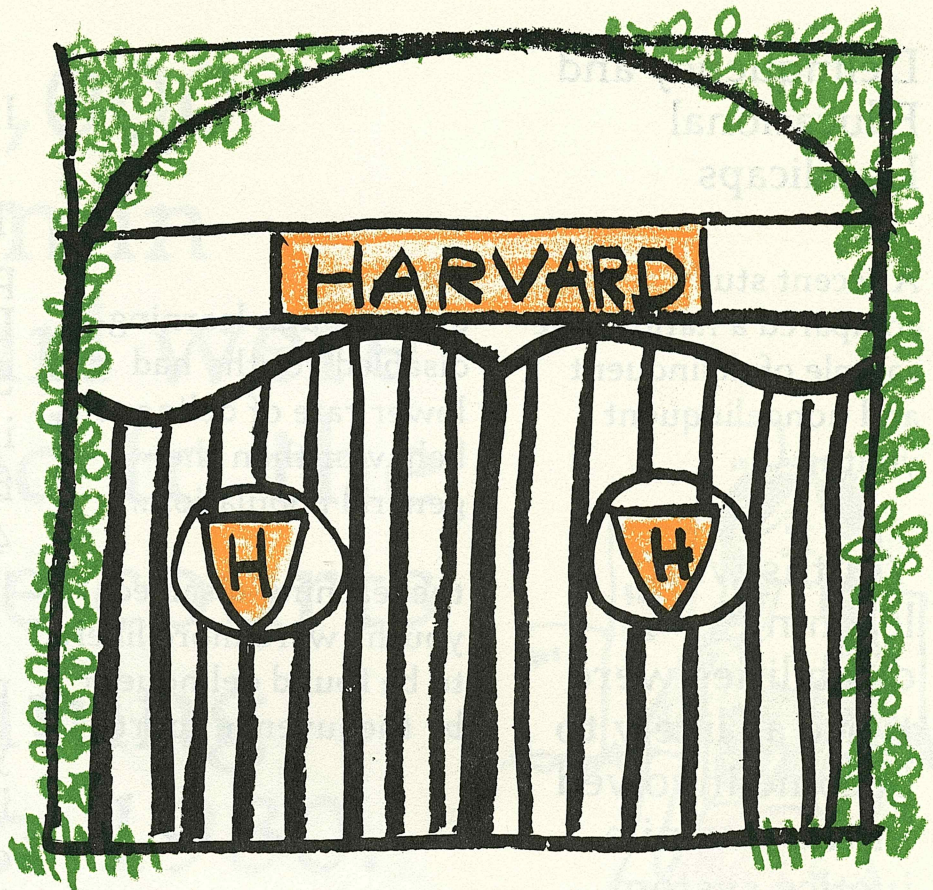
You could send your child to HARVARD for what it costs to rehabilitate him in a Missouri institution.

Courts, state agencies, and communities are making greater efforts to provide treatment services in the home, school and community.

In 1970, the Missouri Division of Youth Services spent over 80 percent of its funds on institutional services.

In 1980, it was only 40 percent.

The average cost per child at a DYS institution was \$8,163 in 1981; tuition, room and board at Harvard was \$8,140 in 1980-1981.



Source: Missouri Department of Social Services

Delinquency and Educational Handicaps

A recent study compared a nationwide sample of delinquent and nondelinquent youths:

Youths with learning disabilities were twice as likely to become involved in the juvenile justice system.

But...

even though learning-disabled youths had a lower rate of delinquent behavior than the general population...

the learning-disabled youths were more likely to be found delinquent by the juvenile courts.

In Missouri:

The typical youth placed with Division of Youth Services' institutions functions at the 4th or 5th grade level.

Half of these youths have an identified educational handicap.

4th Grade
5th Grade

Over 4,000 children in Missouri were referred to the juvenile courts for running away in 1980.

Source: Juvenile Court Statistics 1980

71% of those children were from metropolitan areas.

60% of them were females.





*For all things
are yours
the world or
life or death or
the present
or the future
all are
yours.*

1 Corinthians 3:21-22

Health

In 1980. . .
There were 78,588 babies
born in Missouri. There
were 970 infant deaths.

Low birth weight of
infants is the most
significant indicator of
increased risk for
developmental
problems and death.

Source: Missouri State Health
Planning and Development
Agency

**Maternal Risk
Factors
Associated With Low
Birth Weight**

lack of prenatal care

cigarette smoking

alcohol use

maternal age

social and economic
backgrounds

poor nutrition

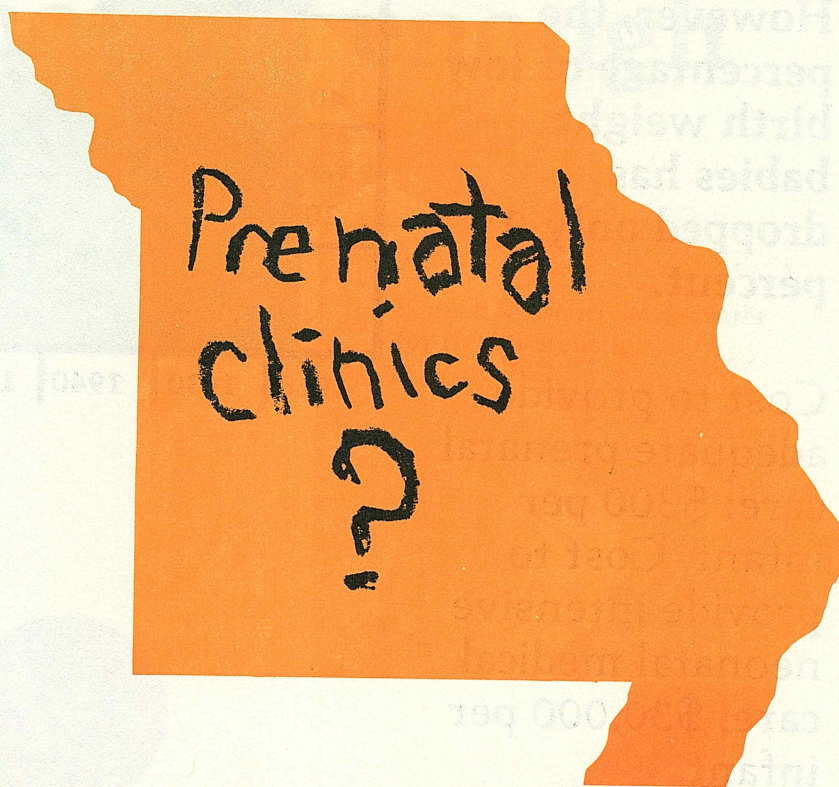
drug use

Eighty percent of the counties in Missouri do not have public prenatal clinics.

Prematurity is the leading cause of infant mortality, and can best be prevented with adequate prenatal care.

One of five children are born to mothers with inadequate prenatal care.

Source: Missouri State Center for Health Statistics

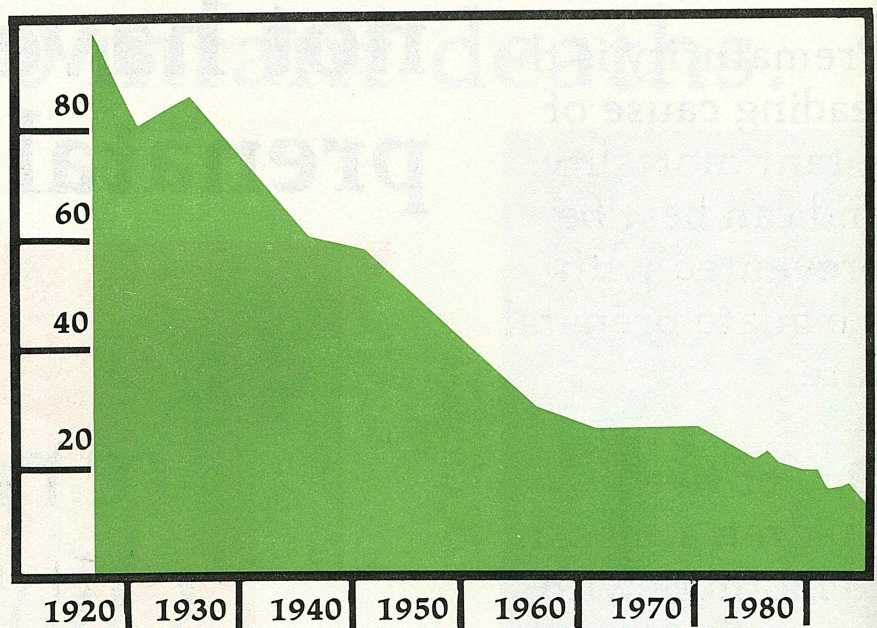


The chance of a low birth weight baby surviving the first year of life is 25 percent better than a decade ago, due largely to advances in medical technology.

However, the percentage of low birth weight babies has dropped only 9 percent.

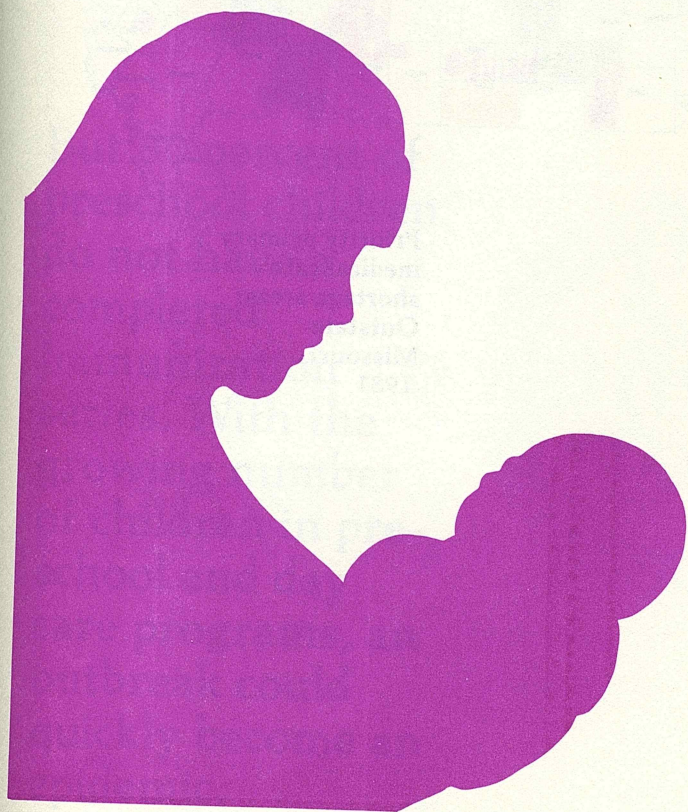
Cost to provide adequate prenatal care: \$300 per infant. Cost to provide intensive neonatal medical care: \$30,000 per infant.

Infant death rates per 1,000 live births: Missouri
1911-1944 (recorded) 1945-1980 (resident)

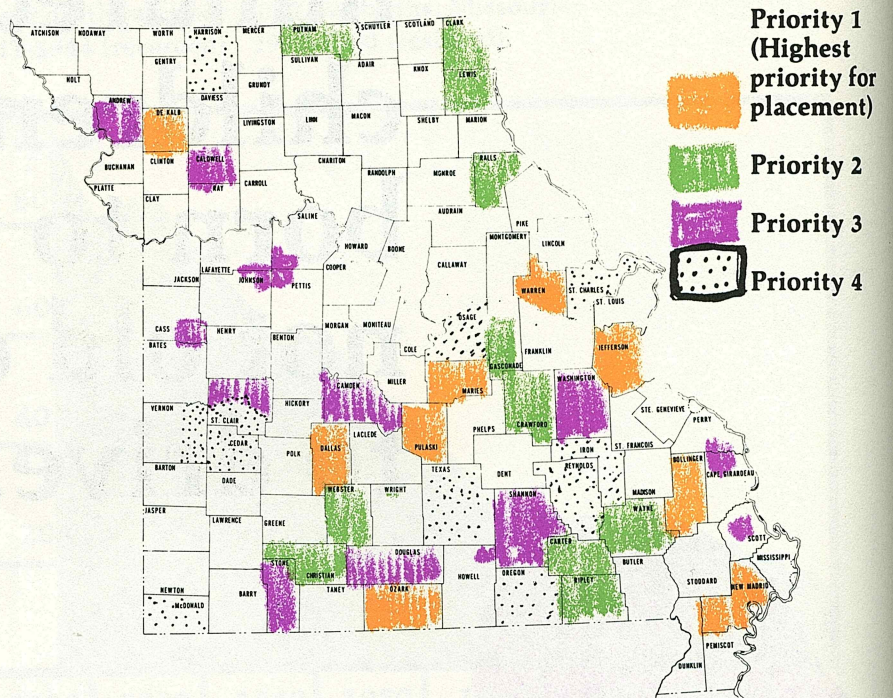


**In 1980 . . .
More than two
hundred
children were
born to mothers
not old enough
to drive.**

Source: Missouri State Center
for Health Statistics



All or part of 52 Missouri Counties are designated as shortage areas for physicians



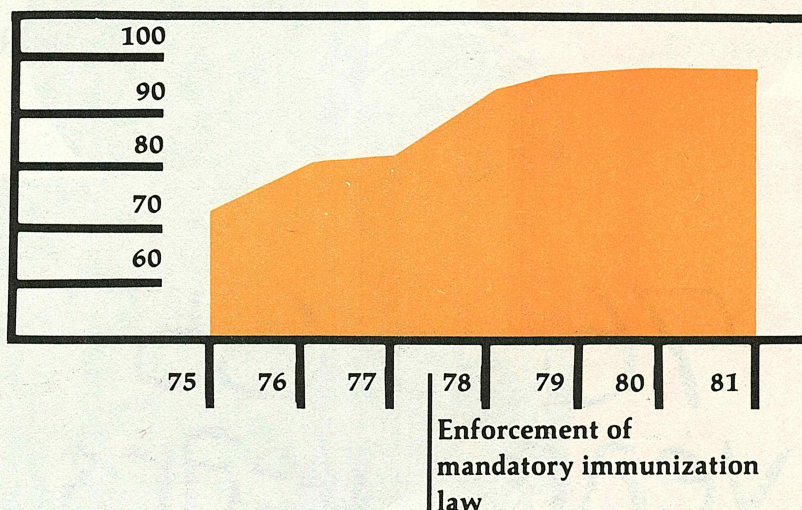
Priority primary medical care shortage areas:
Outstate Missouri
1981

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Nearly all school-age children in Missouri have been immunized against polio, diphtheria, measles and rubella.

Polio and measles—once major childhood diseases—have been virtually eradicated in Missouri.

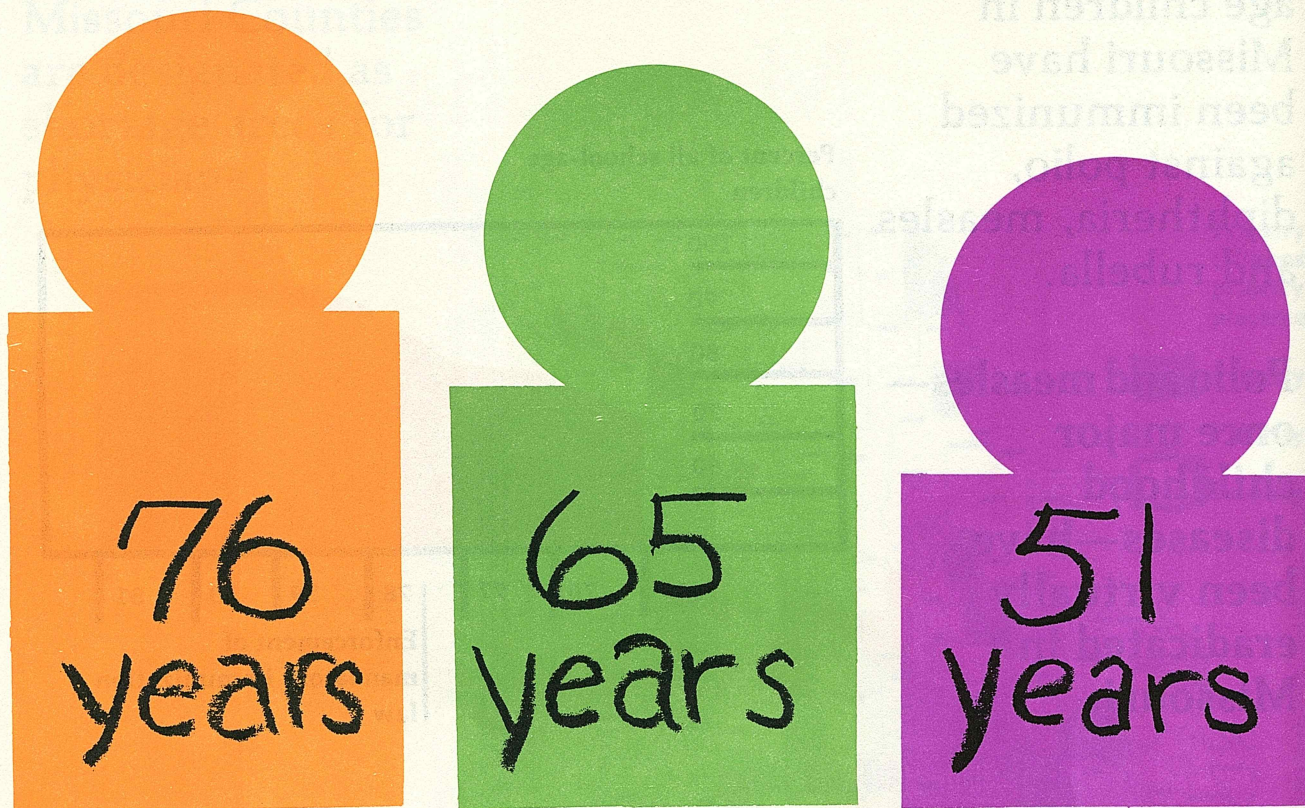
Percent of all school-age children



But 30 percent of preschool children do not have a completed immunization series. With the growing number of children in pre-school and day care programs, an outbreak could quickly become an epidemic.

Source: Missouri State Center for Health Statistics

Life expectancies:



Children born today

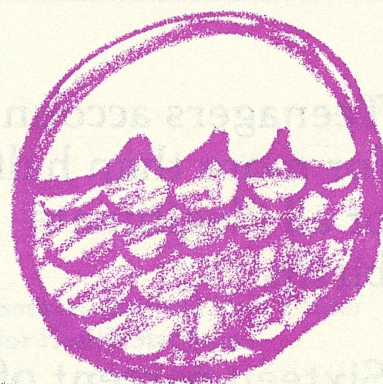
Their parents

Their grandparents

More children under five die in home accidents than auto accidents.



Fires



Drowning



Parents: A leading cause of accidental poisoning is household plants.



Accidental Poisoning



Choking Suffocating

Source: Missouri State Center for Health Statistics

Teenagers account for more than half of all illegitimate births . . .

Sixteen percent of the girls in Missouri become pregnant before they graduate from high school.

At least half of the 15- to 17- year-old males, and one-third of the females, are sexually active.

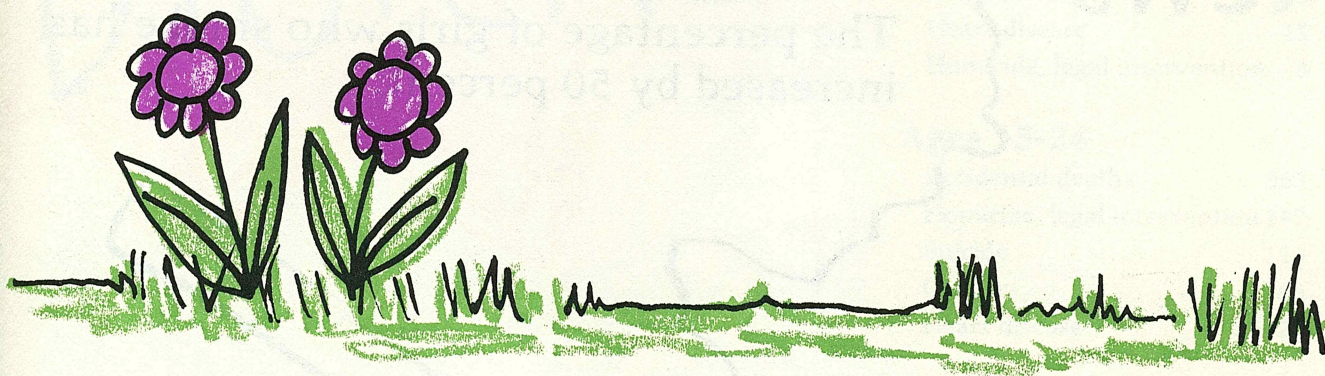
Source: Missouri State Center for Health Statistics



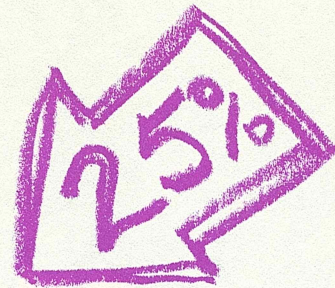
The leading medical conditions for teenagers, other than colds or flu, are pregnancy and gonorrhea.

Source: Missouri State Center for Health Statistics

More than five thousand Missouri teenagers contract gonorrhea each year. But the incidence of reported cases has declined for three straight years.

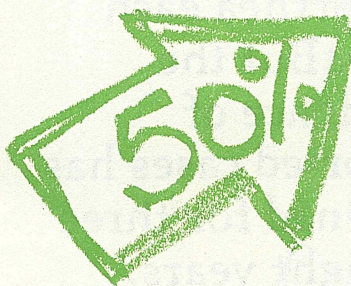


The Good News

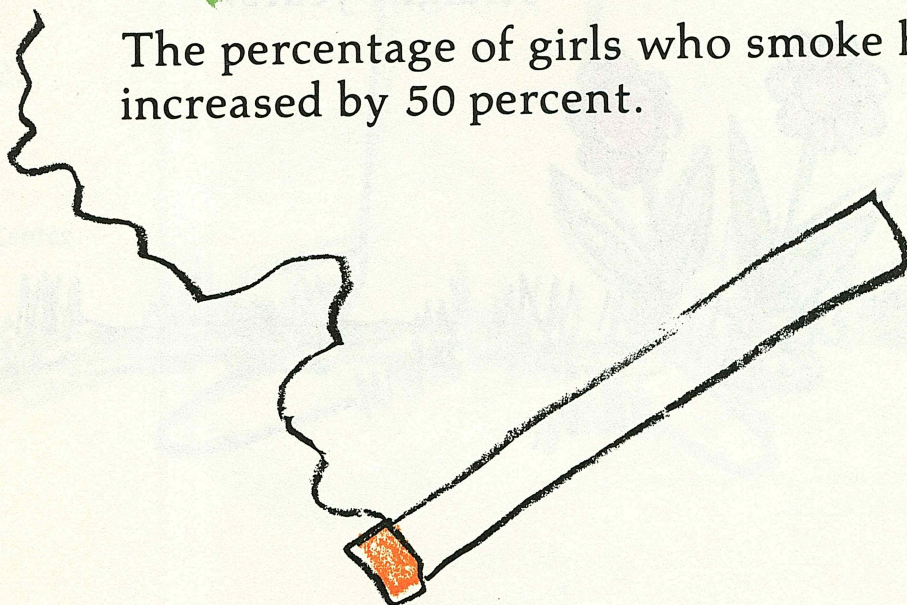


The percentage of boys 12-18 who smoke cigarettes has dropped 25 percent in the past decade.

The Bad News



The percentage of girls who smoke has increased by 50 percent.



Sixty-five percent
of teenage deaths
occur by violence:
auto accidents,
other accidents,
homicide and
suicide.

**Five leading causes of
death: 1980**

Ages 1-4	Total
Accidental deaths	68
Birth defects	21
Homicide, legal intervention	18
Cancer	14
Pneumonia and influenza	11

Ages 5-14	
Accidental deaths	107
Cancer	24
Birth defects	13
Heart disease	11
Homicide, legal intervention	8

Ages 15-24	
Accidental deaths	583
Homicide, legal intervention	197
Suicide	115
Cancer	66
Heart disease	22





Not Worried

I am sitting at home reading a book
on killer bees. It says they're coming north.
I'm not worried, for the ozone layer
will deteriorate first and the ultraviolet rays
will get us all.

But before that, there's a 65% chance
that I'll get cancer of something or other in my body.

And while all this is happening, the
earth is rushing around the sun at 60,000
miles an hour toward God knows what—

Stars are going every which way at a million
miles an hour with no traffic lights and
no brakes.

And as I sit here thinking of all this, I realize that the dog is
chewing on my shoe.

Jamie Wood, Freshman
Memorial High School
Joplin

Mental Health

One in ten
children in
Missouri needs
professional
mental health
services.

One in twenty is
developmentally
disabled.

One in fifty is
seriously
emotionally
disturbed.



Mental health
services reach
children and
families in—

the home

juvenile courts

group homes

schools

hospitals

clinics

residential centers

foster homes

Source: Missouri Department of
Mental Health

Almost half of the people served by the Missouri Division of Mental Retardation-Developmental Disabilities were children and youth.

Mental Retardation/Developmental Disabilities services were provided or purchased for nearly 12,000 children and youth in fiscal year 1981 alone.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services were provided or purchased for over 15,000 children.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services were purchased for 1,200 children.

Source: Missouri Department of Mental Health



**Fifty percent of
all alcoholics
had at least one
parent who was
alcoholic.**

Children
learn by example.

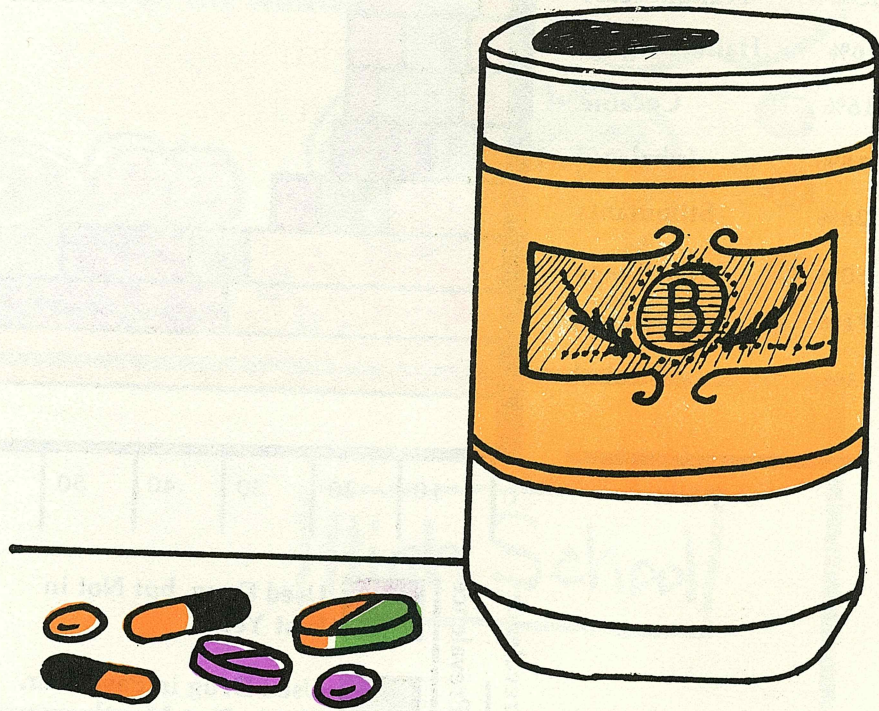
Source: Missouri Department of
Mental Health



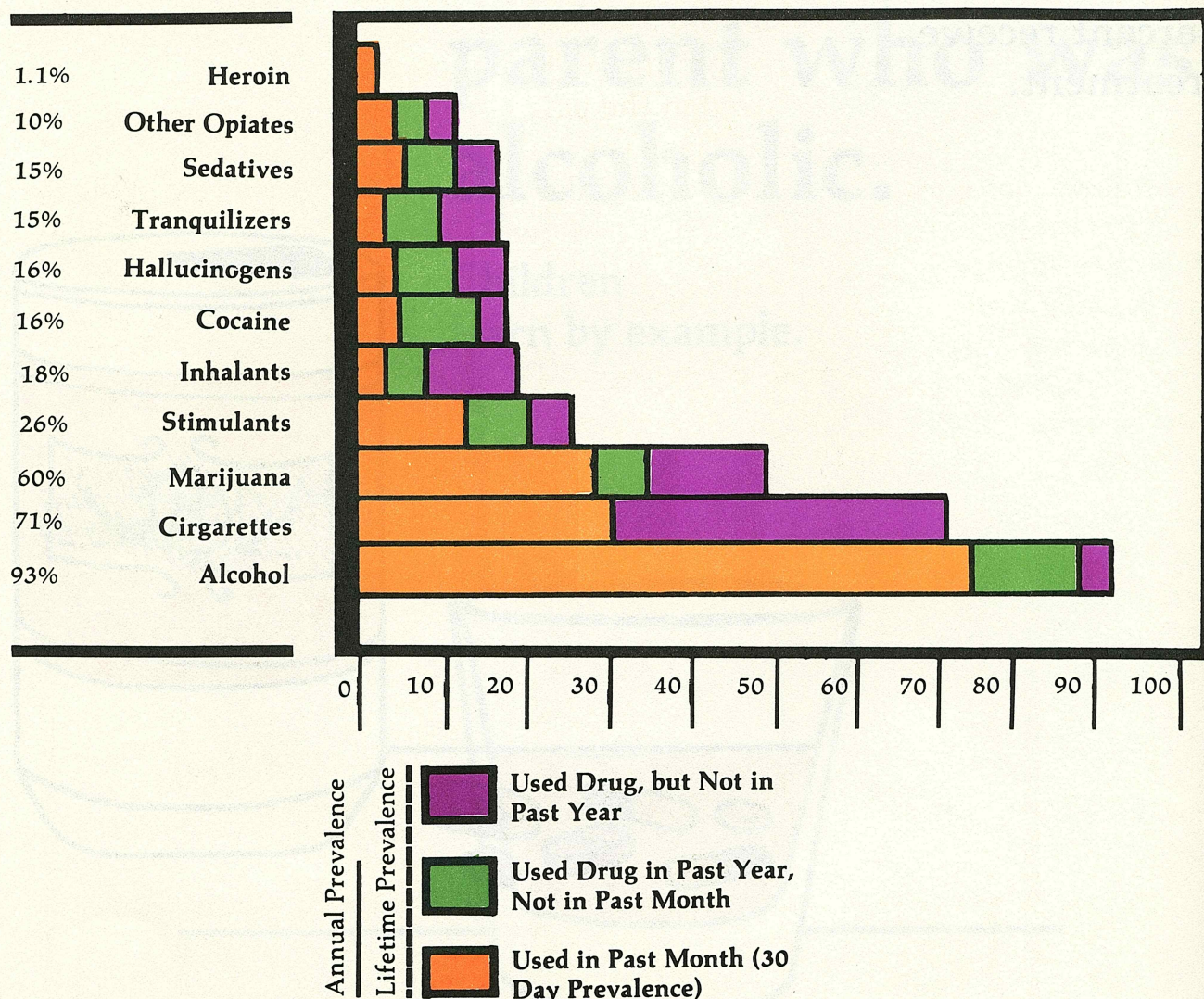
It is estimated that over 16,000 youth are dependent on alcohol or other drugs...

Source: Missouri Department of Mental Health

Fewer than 10 percent receive treatment.



The Class of '80: Alcohol is still No. 1



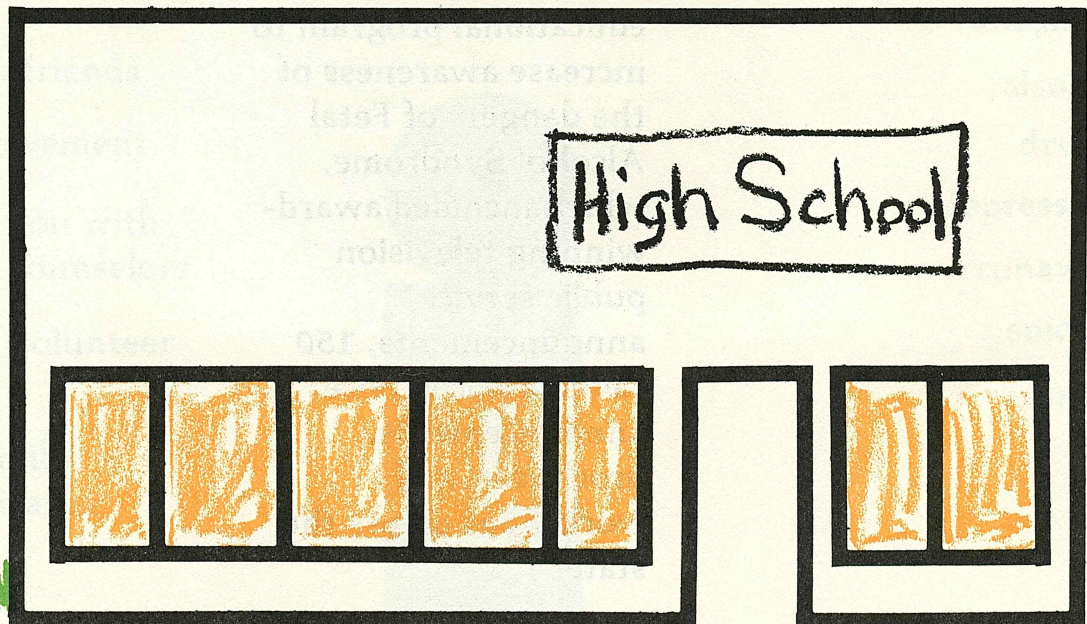
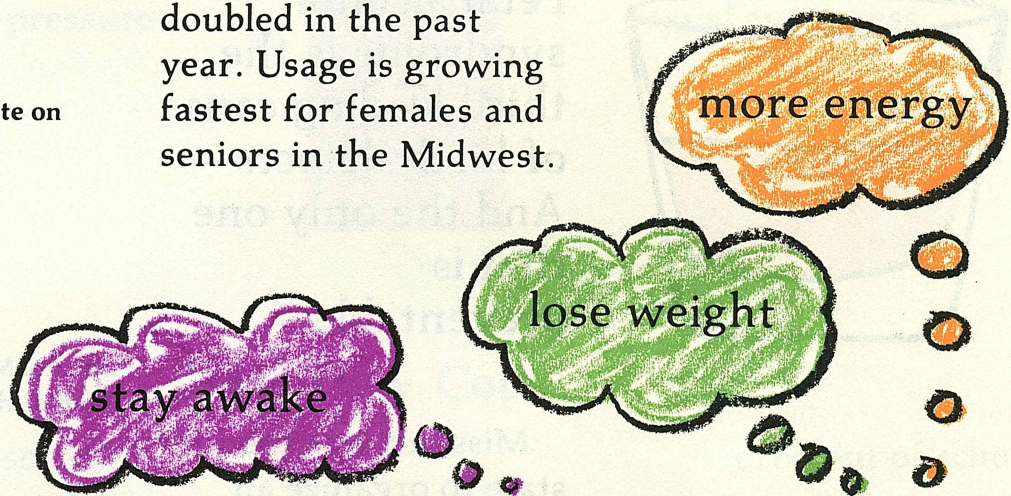
Excluding
marijuana. . .

Stimulants are the
most prevalent
illicit drugs among
high school
seniors. . .

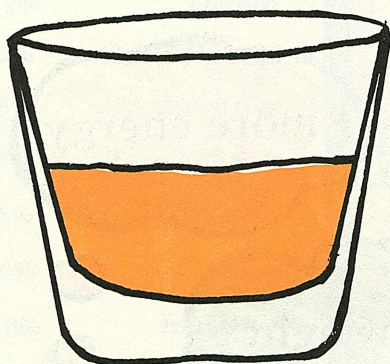
Source: National Institute on
Drug Abuse

The rate of usage of
stimulants is climbing
steadily, and the
proportion who use
them for reasons other
than "getting high" has
doubled in the past
year. Usage is growing
fastest for females and
seniors in the Midwest.

Reported reasons
for using
stimulants:



A pregnant woman **NEVER** drinks alone!



Fetal alcohol syndrome is the third leading cause of birth defects—
And the only one that is preventable.

Source: Missouri Department of
Mental Health

Missouri was the first state to organize an educational program to increase awareness of the dangers of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, which included award-winning television public service announcements, 150 radio public service announcements, brochures, and workshops across the state.

The teenage years
are the toughest...

family problems

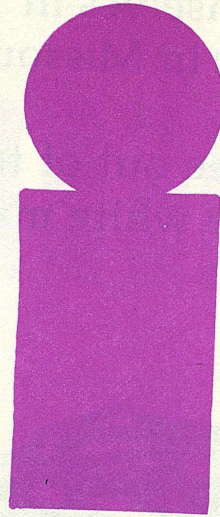
college

peer pressure

pressure to succeed

school work

sexual awareness



How They Cope

extra curricular school
activities

talking with friends

church involvement

communication with
teachers, counselors

community volunteer
activities

two-way family
communication

drop out of school

vandalism

alcohol

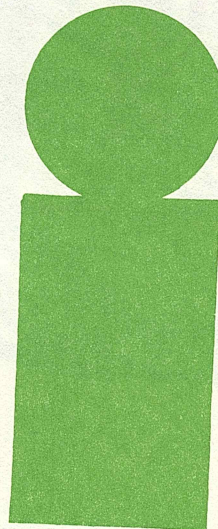
drugs

depression

runaway

suicide

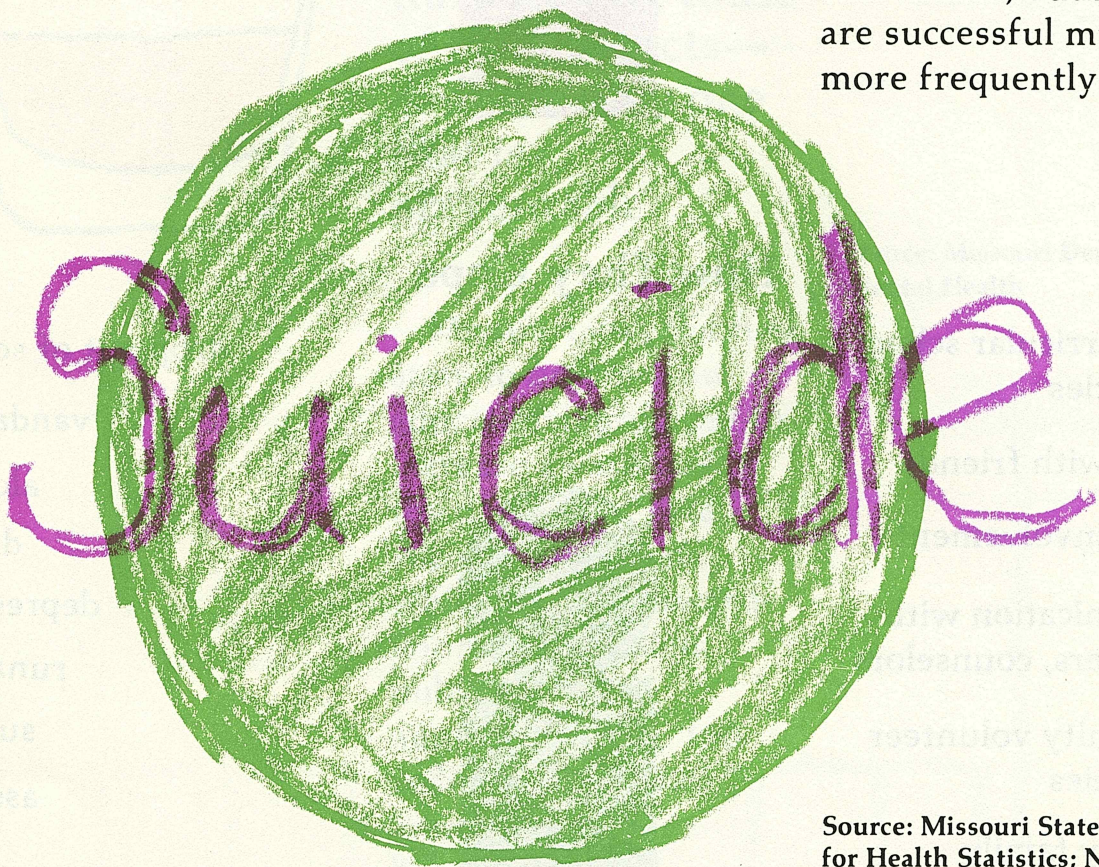
assault



Over one hundred
persons aged 15-
24 killed
themselves in
1980 in Missouri.

Three out of four
were white males.

Females make many
more suicide attempts
than males, but males
are successful much
more frequently.



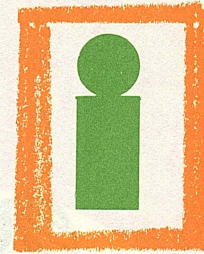
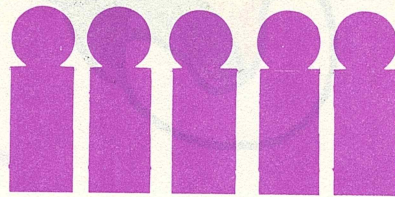
Mental Health
Today

TREATMENT

PREVENTION

CONTINUING
CARE

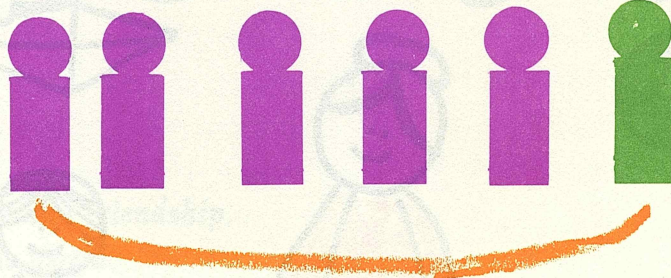
Yesterday . . .



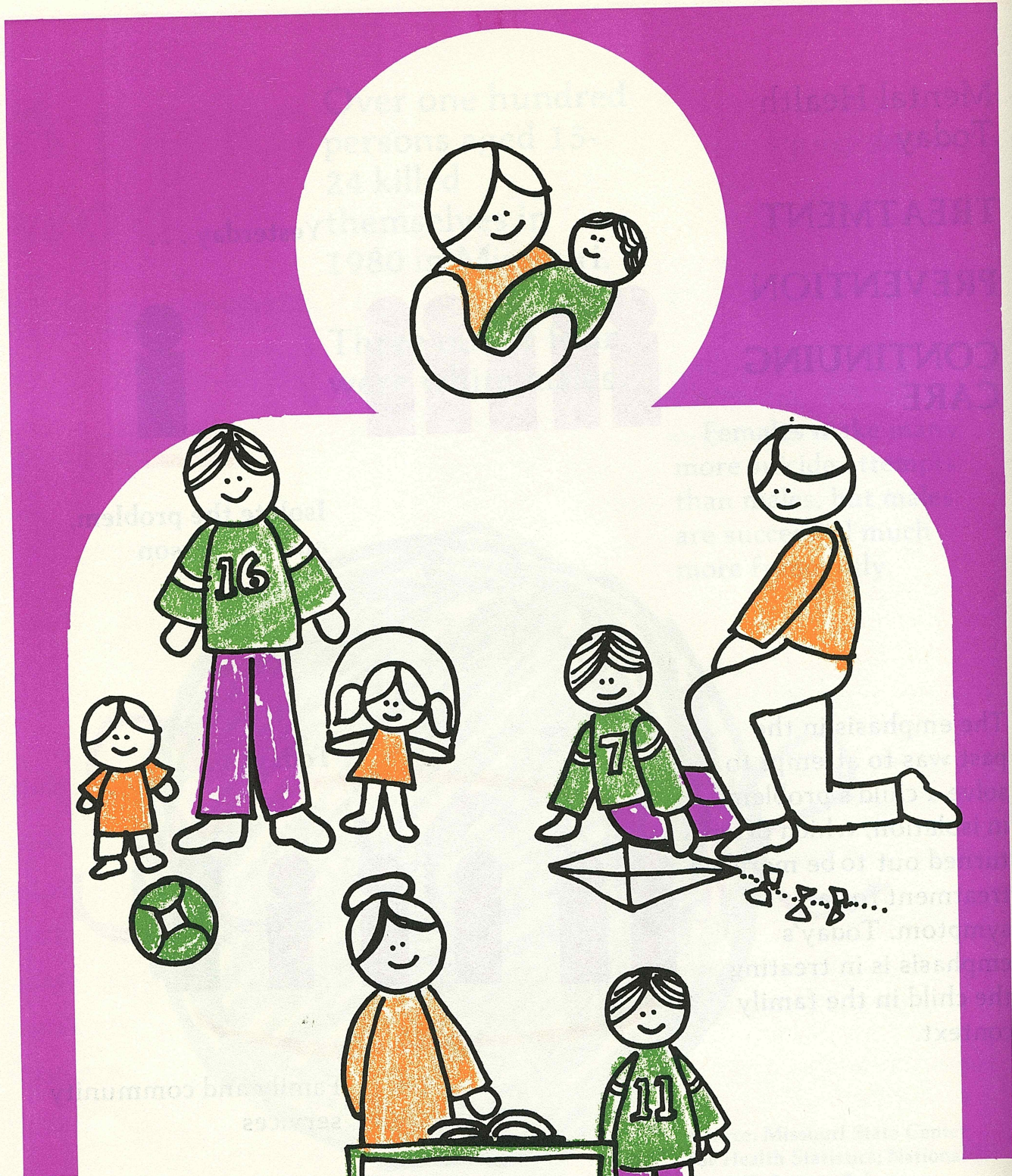
Isolate the problem,
and the person

The emphasis in the past was to attempt to solve a child's problem in isolation, which often turned out to be merely a treatment for a symptom. Today's emphasis is in treating the child in the family context.

Today . . .



Family and community
services



Children Learn What They Live

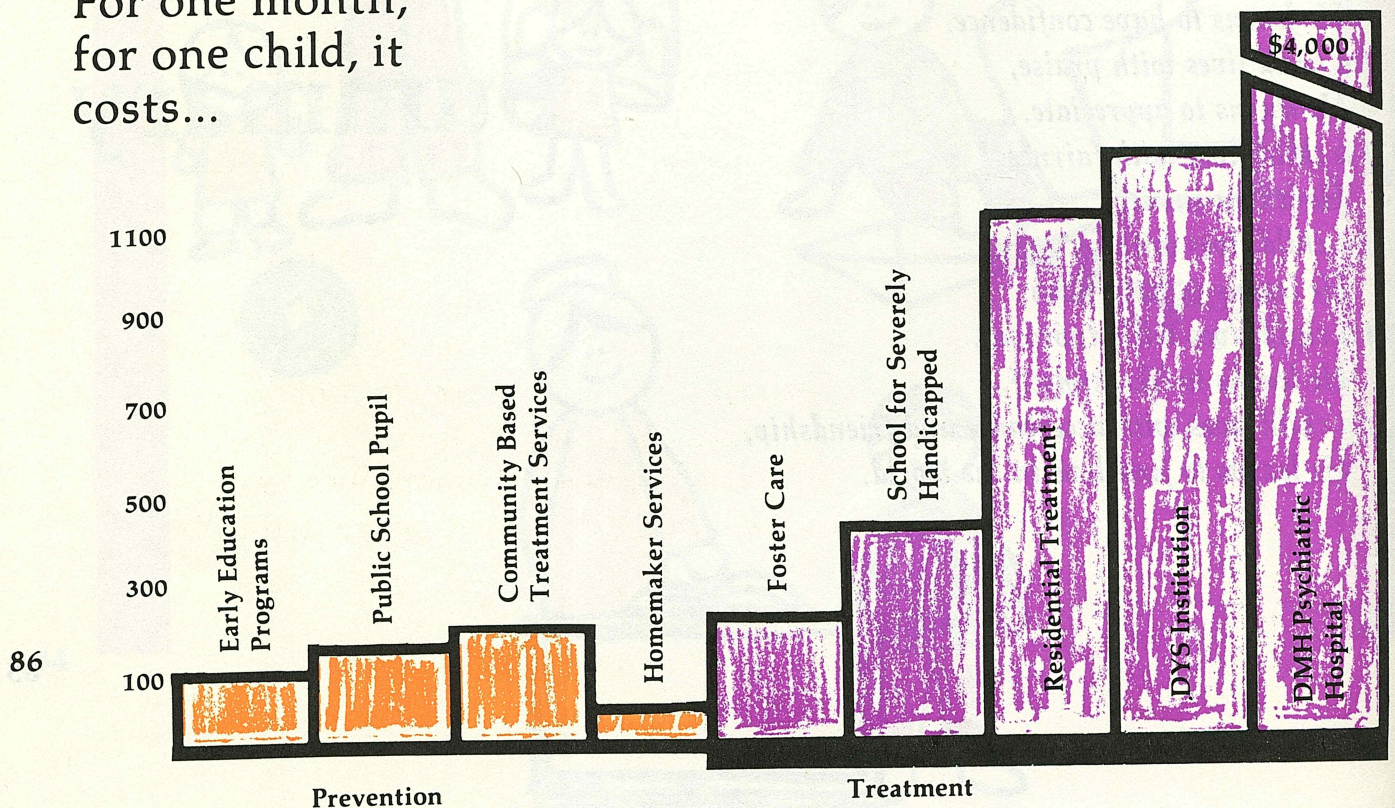
- If a child lives with criticism,
He learns to condemn.*
- If a child lives with hostility,
He learns to fight.*
- If a child lives with ridicule,
He learns to be shy.*
- If a child lives with shame,
He learns to feel guilty.*
- If a child lives with tolerance,
He learns to be patient.*
- If a child lives with encouragement,
He learns to have confidence.*
- If a child lives with praise,
He learns to appreciate.*
- If a child lives with fairness,
He learns justice.*
- If a child lives with security,
He learns to have faith.*
- If a child lives with approval,
He learns to like himself.*
- If a child lives with acceptance and friendship,
He learns to find love in the world.*

Summary

The Children's Budget Fiscal Year 1982

Education	\$760 million
Child Welfare	\$101 million
Juvenile Justice	\$ 42 million
Health	\$ 41 million
Mental Health	\$ 23 million
Total	\$967 million

For one month,
for one child, it
costs...



This factbook was prepared for the Governor's Conference on Children and Youth, but a book has an existence of its own apart from any reason that prompted its creation. Long after the conference is over, the factbook will remain as a resource tool, and as a constant reminder of the opportunities and obligations we present to Missouri's children.

The theme of the conference—Missouri's Children are Tomorrow's Hope—reflects an idealism that has been a major current in American history: a better world

for our children. Two hundred years ago John Adams wrote that he had to study politics and war so that his children would have the liberty to study mathematics and philosophy, commerce and agriculture; so that their children could have the right to study painting, poetry, and music.

Throughout this book runs a consistent theme: Prevention is less costly than remediation. A child experiences more happiness and less pain when his problems are detected and resolved early. Those of us who guard his future find the cost of early prevention far less than that of rehabilitation, whether it be an educational disability, a social maladjustment, or a physical handicap.

Unfortunately, we have not yet placed enough emphasis on preventive services for our children in many areas: our health programs, though improving, still lack adequate services in prenatal care and early health screening; our schools provide educational screening to most children by the first grade, but critical barriers to learning can be detected earlier; our programs for troubled families must focus more on strengthening and maintaining the stability of the family if we are to avoid damaged children and future generations of troubled families.

"Tomorrow's Hope" must be created today.

